

Friday November 1 1975

9.54Z

ten pence

32m building projects to keep jobless total down

Government announced yesterday £32m of building projects as part of its measures to ease unemployment. The £24m allowed to be spent mainly in assisted areas on housing, council houses and on health service, education, and other local-service building.

Assisted areas will get most benefit

Mr. Brown, Minister of State for the Environment, announced yesterday that £32m of building projects would be announced to help ease unemployment. The £24m allowed to be spent mainly in assisted areas on housing, council houses and on health service, education, and other local-service building.

The projects will be mainly in assisted areas, where unemployment is highest. The projects will be mainly in assisted areas, where unemployment is highest. The projects will be mainly in assisted areas, where unemployment is highest.



A Special Branch detective slumping after being shot in the hand by one of Dr Herrema's kidnappers yesterday.

Siege detective shot in hand

Two detectives, wearing flak jackets and riot helmets, were seen climbing two ladders which had been placed against the bathroom and bedroom windows at the back of the house. One man had a bulletproof shield and seemed to be cutting the glass for about four minutes when a shot rang out.

The detective on the right-hand ladder doubled up and slumped slowly while his colleague clambered down out of the firing line. The injured man, who was taken to hospital in a military ambulance, was stated to have been hit in the hand and not seriously injured.

More 'cod war' trouble feared

The experts' report proposes a "reduction" in the total amount of cod taken in Icelandic waters from 340,000 and 360,000 tons to 230,000 tons a year, that is a reduction of about one third.

If the British industry accepted such a cut in its present permitted catch of 130,000 tons a year, although Mr. Hattersley has not suggested such a figure, the new figure would be about 90,000 tons. But even that severe reduction would probably not be enough to satisfy the Icelanders.

Pay redistribution plan causes split among junior doctors' leaders

By John Roper
Medical Reporter

Hopes were expressed by doctors' leaders last night that their government proposals would end the junior hospital doctors' pay dispute.

The proposals, although making no new money available, guarantee that no doctor will lose money in his present job, but will postpone gains from the introduction of their new contract.

The proposals are to be put in a new national ballot, the form of which is to be decided at a meeting of the Hospital Junior Staff Committee in Edinburgh today.

Church split revealed by bishop's attack

By Clifford Longley
Religious Affairs Correspondent

The attack on the Archbishop of Canterbury, Dr Coggan, yesterday by one of his senior fellow bishops, Dr Stockwood of Southwark, has brought into the open a split in the leadership of the Church of England.

Reliable sources estimate that at least half the church's 43 diocesan bishops are sympathetic to Dr Coggan, and would agree with much that Dr Stockwood was saying. But the apparent endorsement of communism in Eastern Europe by Dr Stockwood would find no second among the other 42 bishops, and church sources were saying yesterday that it was likely to lose much sympathy for the rest of his argument.

Lufthansa plane in near-miss

From Dan van der Vat
Bonn, Oct 31

Two Luftwaffe pilots were suspended from duty today for allegedly endangering a passenger aircraft with 94 people on board.

It was only the presence of mind of Captain Manfred Bauer, aged 35, the pilot of Boeing 737 flight LH180 from Munich to Hannover, that prevented a catastrophe yesterday.

Sir Keith pelted with eggs

From Our Correspondent
Brighton

Sir Keith Joseph was pelted with eggs when he addressed a meeting of Conservative students at Sussex University yesterday. The eggs smashed on a wall behind him and his suit was splattered.

Sir Keith, who had just begun a talk on the economy, left the lecture theatre after someone set off the fire alarm. He was jostled as he resumed his address to about 300 students outside the hall.

Government to aid Scillies ferry

Industrial Staff

Scillies Steamship Co. has applied to the court to bail it out of its financial difficulties. For nearly 20 years, the Scillies, has been Penzance and the Scillies with her cargo of passengers.

The Government, taking an equity stake in the company through the issue of special shares which will entitle the Government to nominate a director to the board of the company.

Condition of General Franco worsens as Prince Juan Carlos takes over

From Harry Debellus
Madrid, Oct 31

As Prince Juan Carlos presided over a Cabinet meeting today after his takeover as acting Chief of State, a bulletin issued by 24 doctors announced that General Franco, already gravely ill, had developed pneumonia.

The Cabinet meeting was the first to be held at the Prince's Zarzuela Palace, rather than at El Pardo. But it was the third under the Prince's leadership. He presided over two last year during his previous six-week stint as deputy for the ailing general.

executives talks on

ysler plea

Executives of the Chrysler of America met yesterday to consider the response to the government's request for a bailout of the situation at the United Kingdom subsidiary.

Riccardo, chairman, is to arrive in London next week. Mr. Terry Becker, director of Ford of Britain, is to arrive in the event of UK operations being broken up for sale it was "most that Ford would be a buyer".

Royal Navy stands by off Lebanon

The Royal Navy assault ship Intrepid (11,060 tons) is to remain in the Mediterranean for the time being because of the uncertainty of the situation in Lebanon. Intrepid was due to return to Britain next week after being engaged in exercises. The Navy said the decision was "a matter of common prudence".

Government may use Parliament Act

The Parliament Act will have to be invoked if Mr. Foot's Trade Union and Labour Relations (Amendment) Bill is to become law in the face of opposition in the Lords on the issue of press freedom, government business managers believe.

US pleases China

Herr Schmidt, the West German Chancellor, said in Peking that China was "very satisfied" with the close defence cooperation between the United States and Europe. He had not heard one "negative remark" about the United States since he arrived in China.

New shipyard chief

Sir Brian Morton, a retired Belfast estate agent and property developer, has been appointed by the Government as chairman of the Harland and Wolff shipyard. Sir Brian, who is 63, succeeded Lord Cockfield. The appointment caused some surprise in Belfast although it was widely expected that the job would go to an Ulsterman.

On other pages

Harry Debellus asks what role Prince Juan Carlos will be able to play in leading Spain; Geraldine Norman explains the 10 per cent battle in the auction rooms.

Saturday Review: The Mangel Discussion, an extract from Malcolm Bradbury's novel, *The History Man*.

Capitalist miners

Yorkshire miners may try to run profitably a loss-making coking plant near Barnsley which is due to close next week. The owners have offered them the plant for nothing, and free use of the site for a trial period of three to five years.

Hiroshima condoned

Emperor Hirohito said at a press conference in Tokyo yesterday that he felt it regrettable that nuclear bombs had been dropped on Hiroshima who were victims of the bomb, but since it occurred during the war there must have been no other alternative.

£5,000 'pigsty' costs

Herr Brandt, the former West German Chancellor, was ordered by a Bonn court yesterday to pay £5,000 costs in a dispute with Herr Strauss, leader of the Opposition's Bavarian wing, over a "pigsty" remark.

Oil pollution: Nine countries have agreed proposals on companies' liability for damage from North Sea operations

Mr. Ford: The President returns to Washington from California where he faced no greater danger than a plastic gun.

Rhodesia: Resumption of constitutional talks is expected after an hour-long meeting between the Government and a delegation led by Mr. Nkomo

Russians' appeal: Nearly 80 detainees in Soviet camps and jails call on Moscow to recognize their political status.

Theater, etc 7.9

Travel 10
25 Years Ago 10
Weather 12
Wills 14

SCHOOL FEES AHEAD?

Save & Prosper can help you reduce the burden of school fees through either of two school fees plans.

Both offer you very substantial savings in the cost of fees and provide a series of guaranteed payments while your child is at school.

Should you die before your child's education is completed, we would meet in full the payments for school fees secured under the plan.

Other important features are that you need not specify the child's school until one month before the first fee payment is due, and that there is no liability to higher rate tax in connection with either plan.

	SCHOOL FEES INCOME PLAN	SCHOOL FEES CAPITAL PLAN
Number of complete years before the child begins school	Monthly contribution* to secure fees of £1,000 a year for 5 years	Total outlay to secure fees of £1,000 a year for 5 years
12	£17.64	£3,598
10	£20.83	£3,749
8	£25.64	£4,000
6	£32.26	£4,258
4	£42.02	£4,538
2	£57.61	£4,839

* assuming the father is aged 35.

For further details of these plans, please complete and return the coupon below.

To: Save & Prosper Group, 4 Great St. Helens, London. EC3P 3EP. Telephone: 01-564 8899.

Please send me the Save & Prosper School Fees Plans booklet. ☐

Please ask your representative to contact me. ☐

Name _____

Address _____

Tel: _____

Not applicable to Eire residents. 145/BA/1

SAVE & PROSPER GROUP

HOME NEWS

Parliament Act almost certain to be invoked against Lords to enforce passage of Government's Bill on the press

By David Wood

Political Editor

Government business managers were taking it for granted last night that the Parliament Act, 1911, as amended in 1949, will have to be invoked to carry Mr Foot's Trade Union and Labour Relations (Amendment) Bill in the House of Lords. But the Government cannot begin to do it until January 4 next.

The issue occurs over editorial freedom. Lord Goodman, Mr Wilson's solicitor and a close friend of Mr Foot, has not been able to agree with the Government on the question. Not less important, he has not been able to agree with Lord Hailsham and consequently the Conservative and some crossbench peers, about how to give legal force to the protection of editors.

On Monday evening the House of Lords is to consider amendments (that is, Lord Goodman's) to the peers' amendments (that is, Lord Goodman's); and last night at 5 pm all Lords amendments had to be tabled with the public. Lord Hailsham had his amendment tabled in good time; Lord Goodman,

negotiating with parties across a spectrum as wide as Genesis to Revelation, at last tabled his amendments.

No compromise now seems possible. On Monday night the Lords will carry either Lord Hailsham's or Lord Goodman's amendments to the Bill or more probably both. That will mean the Government Bill falls in the present session. It will be reintroduced next January, under the conditions prescribed by the Parliament Act, and at next time of asking the Lords will not be able to impose any delay.

According to the urgency the Government attaches to the measure, and of course to Mr Foot's consequence in the Cabinet, the Bill could reach the statute book in its original form from March or April onwards, although it will have to go through all stages again in both Houses.

It is no secret at Westminster that Lord Goodman and Lord Hailsham had a fierce argument a fortnight ago, behind the scenes, about whether Lord Goodman's proposed amendments would have the effect of removing the protection of editorial freedom. That argument has not been resolved.

For Monday Lord Hailsham has tabled an amendment, which will be heavily supported by Conservative and some Crossbench peers, providing that the editorial freedom charter shall include protection for any registered person who establishes that he has suffered "material or pecuniary loss", which apparently opens the way to a civil action for damages.

Lord Hailsham, who describes his amendments as "conciliatory", also wants to ensure that any decision on a complaint under the proposed charter "should be enforceable in like manner as an award made in pursuance of an arbitration agreement by an arbitrator in accordance with the provisions of the Arbitration Act, 1950".

That is not acceptable to Mr Foot or the Government. Nor is Lord Goodman's amendment, as tabled last night.

Lord Goodman would provide that "any rule, agreement, act or conduct which is contrary to the charter shall be deemed to be contrary to public policy" and that "nothing in the charter or freedom of the press shall be taken to restrict or abridge

any right existing by statute or common law".

He would also define "editor" as including any deputy, and "material" as including "any matter printed or intended for printing or broadcast or intended for broadcast by television or radio".

In short, there is still an unbridled gap between Lord Hailsham and Lord Goodman; and Lord Carrington, leader of the Opposition peers, will certainly bring the fullest available numbers against the Government to carry the Hailsham provisions for legal enforceability of editorial freedom.

But Conservative and crossbench peers, with their loose discipline, could equally carry the Goodman amendments. Next week, therefore the Bill will return to the Commons in what the Government considers to be an unacceptable form.

The Commons will insist on Mr Foot's provisions, and the Bill will go back to the Lords on October 11, the day before the session is prorogued. If no agreement has been reached between the two Houses on that day the Trade Union and Labour Relations (Amendment) Bill will fall for the present session.

At that point no doubt Lord Shepherd, Lord Privy Seal and government leader in the Lords, will announce that the provisions of the Parliament Act will be invoked. But they cannot be invoked until next session, when the House of Lords, at the second time of asking, refuses to carry the Bill to Mr Foot's liking.

Next session, after being reintroduced in late January after the Christmas recess, the Bill has to go through all its stages in the Commons before going to the House of Lords. If Lord Hailsham or Lord Goodman, or both, reintroduce their amendments to alter the Foot provisions, the Lords' suspensory veto automatically expires under the Parliament Act and the Bill would carry to Royal Assent.

Another Bill is also going to fail. Next Friday the House of Commons will consider the Harve Cursing Bill, originally a private member's measure but now adopted by the Home Office, which will be up for second reading in the Lords. Government business managers admit that it can get no further this session because of prorogation on November 12. It is likely that the Government will try to find time for the Bill early next session.

Britain 'is nearing moment of decision'

Mrs Thatcher, the Leader of the Opposition, said in Birmingham yesterday that Britain was approaching a "moment of decision". The nation could carry on towards a mediocre future or reverse that depressing but well established trend.

For her there was no choice. She intended to be the first woman prime minister of Britain, but not of a mediocre and declining Britain.

Mrs Thatcher, who was addressing Conservative Party workers from 31 West Midlands constituency, attacked the Government for paying lip service to the mixed economy while denying private industry the resources, opportunities and freedom to give of its best.

She said Labour's main objectives included taking over private companies, nationalising the banks, levying still higher taxes and directing savings into industrial investment. Socialism-controlled councils were becoming ambitious to interfere in more and more aspects of local life and commerce. If the Labour Party had its way, what the Government did not control, the local council would.

Nationalization, Mrs Thatcher said, had provided prospects for the worker, higher prices for the customer and huge losses for the taxpayer. "It is to private enterprise that we must look for the new jobs, the new products, the additional exports."

Vegetarian anger over exclusion from study unit

By Our Agricultural Correspondent

Organizers of the new agricultural "think-tank" retreated hastily yesterday from state-aided vegetarianism when the user's existence was announced.

The Vegetarian Society protested about the apparent proposed exclusion of vegetarians from the Centre for Agricultural Strategy, set up at Reading University with a grant of £250,000 from the Nuffield Foundation.

Lord Rothschild, chairman of the advisory committee of the centre, said on Tuesday that it would neither contain nor be influenced by vegetarians, among others. Dr Alan Watts, a research adviser of the society, said yesterday: "We resent the bar to employment of practising vegetarians in a centre that will 'examine objectively the nation's agricultural needs'."

Mr John Maddox, director of the foundation, said that Lord Rothschild did not mean in a literal sense that the centre would not contain vegetarians. He meant that it was to be open to those who could be classified as extremists.

Professor John Bowman, director of the centre, said from Reading that he would not exclude applicants simply because they were vegetarians. He added: "I am not very much in favour of employing cranks and I think that was the import of what Lord Rothschild was saying." Professor Bowman thought that some vegetarians could be cranks.

Two die in Belfast republican feuding

Two deaths and several other shootings marked the continuance of the feud between the Provisional and official IRA in Belfast yesterday.

First Mr Seamus McCusker, aged 38, married with four children, was shot dead by gunmen from a passing car. He was the controller of a Provisional Sinn Féin incident centre in New Lodge Road. Later Mr Thomas Berry, a leading Republican Clubs (official IRA supporter) member, was shot dead as he left a club in Short Strand.

Mr Seamus McCusker, married with four children, was shot in the head as he walked along New Lodge Road.

A spokesman for Provisional Sinn Féin, the political wing of the Provisional IRA, said Mr McCusker had been arranging a press conference when he would have produced a number of women who had allegedly been beaten up by the official IRA. At least one of the women had been with him when he was killed.

In another part of the city Miss Angela Gallagher, aged 19, a Roman Catholic, was shot in both knees as she served customers in a Belfast off-licence in Ormeau Road. Her condition in hospital was reported to be not serious.

Army headquarters said that five people had been detained in the Markets area of Belfast in an operation carried out after the shooting.

Police free four: Merseyside police announced yesterday that four of eight people detained in Ireland this week had been released after questioning in Liverpool.

The rest were still being held under the Prevention of Terrorism Act. It is understood that they had attended as a party a republican conference in Dublin.

Devices showed that the kidnappers were sleeping. Shortly after the detective was hit, another report, this time sounding like a pistol shot, was heard outside. However, no official sources said that Dr Herrema's voice was still being picked up by the listening device and that the shot had not apparently been aimed at him. The shooting was the first positive indication to observers that the kidnappers remain defiant.

A report was immediately sent to Mr Patrick Cooney, the Irish Minister for Justice, and within an hour Mr Cooney returned to the front of the house to try to continue his shouted talks with the kidnappers.

By last night there was growing concern that the discovery of the attempt to enter the upper storey of the house in St Evin's Park could increase the risk to Dr Herrema. It dealt a serious blow to the limited trust that had been carefully built up over the past few days between the kidnappers and the police.

Officially, the Government's view is that the affairs of Fianna Fáil are matters for the party itself to handle. This weekend law and order and the ambivalence of Fianna Fáil on Ulster will be the main themes of Government speakers.

In a rural western constituency traditional nationalism and Irish unity have much emotive support and it remains to be seen how far the dangers of the northern position have aroused old loyalties.

The outcome of the election party also determines the future of Mr Lynch as leader of Fianna Fáil. The parliamentary group's call for British withdrawal from Ulster has undoubtedly weakened his position and a defeat in West Mayo would leave it hazardous.

Officially, the Government's view is that the affairs of Fianna Fáil are matters for the party itself to handle. This weekend law and order and the ambivalence of Fianna Fáil on Ulster will be the main themes of Government speakers.

In a rural western constituency traditional nationalism and Irish unity have much emotive support and it remains to be seen how far the dangers of the northern position have aroused old loyalties.

The outcome of the election party also determines the future of Mr Lynch as leader of Fianna Fáil. The parliamentary group's call for British withdrawal from Ulster has undoubtedly weakened his position and a defeat in West Mayo would leave it hazardous.

Officially, the Government's view is that the affairs of Fianna Fáil are matters for the party itself to handle. This weekend law and order and the ambivalence of Fianna Fáil on Ulster will be the main themes of Government speakers.

In a rural western constituency traditional nationalism and Irish unity have much emotive support and it remains to be seen how far the dangers of the northern position have aroused old loyalties.

The outcome of the election party also determines the future of Mr Lynch as leader of Fianna Fáil. The parliamentary group's call for British withdrawal from Ulster has undoubtedly weakened his position and a defeat in West Mayo would leave it hazardous.

Officially, the Government's view is that the affairs of Fianna Fáil are matters for the party itself to handle. This weekend law and order and the ambivalence of Fianna Fáil on Ulster will be the main themes of Government speakers.

In a rural western constituency traditional nationalism and Irish unity have much emotive support and it remains to be seen how far the dangers of the northern position have aroused old loyalties.

The outcome of the election party also determines the future of Mr Lynch as leader of Fianna Fáil. The parliamentary group's call for British withdrawal from Ulster has undoubtedly weakened his position and a defeat in West Mayo would leave it hazardous.

Search for hospital to accept wife strangler

By Diana Geddes

The South West Regional Health Authority continued efforts yesterday to find a suitable mental hospital willing to accept John Brazil, convicted of strangle his wife. But unions representing hospital workers in the region were doubtful whether their members would agree to his admission at any of the seven mental hospitals there.

Mr Justice Maise on Thursday reluctantly rescinded an order he made at Bristol Crown Court on October 3 sending Mr Brazil to Glenside hospital, Bristol, for treatment, after he had pleaded guilty to manslaughter on the ground of diminished responsibility. Union members at Glenside hospital, however, threatened to strike if Mr Brazil was admitted.

The judge said he had "no alternative" but to pass what he considered a wholly inappropriate sentence of life imprisonment after having heard from the regional health authority that it was unable to find another suitable hospital to accept Mr Brazil immediately.

Mr Justice Maise added: "I find it very difficult to understand how it is that medical opinion has been overturned by those who are not nursing and have not had the experience and skill of the doctors, and I find it hard to understand how it is that an order of this court is apparently incapable of being carried out."

The regional health authority said yesterday that Mr Brazil's admission to another hospital depended on the views of the consultant psychiatrist at the hospital. Mr Brazil was seen yesterday in the hospital wing of Horfield prison, Bristol, by the consultant psychiatrist from Tove Vale Hospital, Taunton. Two other hospitals have said they would be willing to consider him if Tove Vale did not find him suitable for treatment there.

Mr Stephen Grant, regional officer for the Confederation of Health Service Employees (Cohse), one of the unions involved, said, however, he was certain none of the union members would be willing to accept Mr Brazil. Asked whether they too would threaten strike action, Mr

Grant said that was a matter for the branches.

There were no secure units in the south-west health area, he said. Glenside hospital did not even have locked wards. There were chronic staff shortages throughout the region and although Mr Brazil might be harmless, as had been stated, union members were very worried what effect the presence of such a man would have on the other patients.

Threatened strike action by workers at Glenside hospital was not "official" in that it had not been endorsed by the national executive, Cohse headquarters, in London, said. But the union supported the workers.

They felt strongly that there should be consultation with the local branches before a mentally abnormal offender was admitted to a hospital. Attacks on staff by patients were rising, largely because of the admission of such offenders, the union said. It was at present processing about 80 cases before the criminal injuries board of nurses injured in the course of their duties.

The NPA has not as yet received any communication from the NGA. The NGA's position is that the NPA council will require to give serious consideration to the implications of the NGA's decision.

Such consideration would be against the background of the joint commitments already given by all sections of the industry that the preservation of the present number of national newspapers into the foreseeable future.

What, however, can be said now is that the NPA members in introducing new technology will be totally aware of the social implications involved and will want to solve the problems necessarily arising jointly with the unions that may be involved.

It must be obvious that both sides must attempt to avoid at all costs a situation where the use of new technology brings immediate and compulsory redundancy. No union can now be unaware of the actual financial state of Fleet Street, bearing in mind the detailed statement made by the NPA at recent national wage negotiations.

Therefore, that there will be no further discussions unless these guarantees are given.

Any newspaper prepared to give these guarantees will find us ready and willing to deal realistically and constructively with their problems."

In response to the NGA's statement, the Financial Times last night released an extract from a statement made last week by its chief executive to the NGA (office branch) at the paper.

The extract said: "All developments will be subject to consultation with you. The management does not intend to ask for compulsory redundancies when we enter into technological negotiations. It will be up to the unions as well as the management to achieve the necessary changes without involving compulsory redundancies."

Mr John Le Page, labour secretary of the NPA said last night:

Therefore, that there will be no further discussions unless these guarantees are given.

Any newspaper prepared to give these guarantees will find us ready and willing to deal realistically and constructively with their problems."

In response to the NGA's statement, the Financial Times last night released an extract from a statement made last week by its chief executive to the NGA (office branch) at the paper.

The extract said: "All developments will be subject to consultation with you. The management does not intend to ask for compulsory redundancies when we enter into technological negotiations. It will be up to the unions as well as the management to achieve the necessary changes without involving compulsory redundancies."

Mr John Le Page, labour secretary of the NPA said last night:

Therefore, that there will be no further discussions unless these guarantees are given.

Any newspaper prepared to give these guarantees will find us ready and willing to deal realistically and constructively with their problems."

In response to the NGA's statement, the Financial Times last night released an extract from a statement made last week by its chief executive to the NGA (office branch) at the paper.

The extract said: "All developments will be subject to consultation with you. The management does not intend to ask for compulsory redundancies when we enter into technological negotiations. It will be up to the unions as well as the management to achieve the necessary changes without involving compulsory redundancies."

Therefore, that there will be no further discussions unless these guarantees are given.

Any newspaper prepared to give these guarantees will find us ready and willing to deal realistically and constructively with their problems."

In response to the NGA's statement, the Financial Times last night released an extract from a statement made last week by its chief executive to the NGA (office branch) at the paper.

The extract said: "All developments will be subject to consultation with you. The management does not intend to ask for compulsory redundancies when we enter into technological negotiations. It will be up to the unions as well as the management to achieve the necessary changes without involving compulsory redundancies."

Mr John Le Page, labour secretary of the NPA said last night:

Therefore, that there will be no further discussions unless these guarantees are given.

Any newspaper prepared to give these guarantees will find us ready and willing to deal realistically and constructively with their problems."

In response to the NGA's statement, the Financial Times last night released an extract from a statement made last week by its chief executive to the NGA (office branch) at the paper.

The extract said: "All developments will be subject to consultation with you. The management does not intend to ask for compulsory redundancies when we enter into technological negotiations. It will be up to the unions as well as the management to achieve the necessary changes without involving compulsory redundancies."

Mr John Le Page, labour secretary of the NPA said last night:

Therefore, that there will be no further discussions unless these guarantees are given.

Any newspaper prepared to give these guarantees will find us ready and willing to deal realistically and constructively with their problems."

In response to the NGA's statement, the Financial Times last night released an extract from a statement made last week by its chief executive to the NGA (office branch) at the paper.

The extract said: "All developments will be subject to consultation with you. The management does not intend to ask for compulsory redundancies when we enter into technological negotiations. It will be up to the unions as well as the management to achieve the necessary changes without involving compulsory redundancies."

Mr John Le Page, labour secretary of the NPA said last night:

Therefore, that there will be no further discussions unless these guarantees are given.

Any newspaper prepared to give these guarantees will find us ready and willing to deal realistically and constructively with their problems."

In response to the NGA's statement, the Financial Times last night released an extract from a statement made last week by its chief executive to the NGA (office branch) at the paper.

The extract said: "All developments will be subject to consultation with you. The management does not intend to ask for compulsory redundancies when we enter into technological negotiations. It will be up to the unions as well as the management to achieve the necessary changes without involving compulsory redundancies."

Mr John Le Page, labour secretary of the NPA said last night:

Therefore, that there will be no further discussions unless these guarantees are given.

Any newspaper prepared to give these guarantees will find us ready and willing to deal realistically and constructively with their problems."

In response to the NGA's statement, the Financial Times last night released an extract from a statement made last week by its chief executive to the NGA (office branch) at the paper.

Therefore, that there will be no further discussions unless these guarantees are given.

Any newspaper prepared to give these guarantees will find us ready and willing to deal realistically and constructively with their problems."

In response to the NGA's statement, the Financial Times last night released an extract from a statement made last week by its chief executive to the NGA (office branch) at the paper.

The extract said: "All developments will be subject to consultation with you. The management does not intend to ask for compulsory redundancies when we enter into technological negotiations. It will be up to the unions as well as the management to achieve the necessary changes without involving compulsory redundancies."

Mr John Le Page, labour secretary of the NPA said last night:

Therefore, that there will be no further discussions unless these guarantees are given.

Any newspaper prepared to give these guarantees will find us ready and willing to deal realistically and constructively with their problems."

In response to the NGA's statement, the Financial Times last night released an extract from a statement made last week by its chief executive to the NGA (office branch) at the paper.

The extract said: "All developments will be subject to consultation with you. The management does not intend to ask for compulsory redundancies when we enter into technological negotiations. It will be up to the unions as well as the management to achieve the necessary changes without involving compulsory redundancies."

Mr John Le Page, labour secretary of the NPA said last night:

Therefore, that there will be no further discussions unless these guarantees are given.

Any newspaper prepared to give these guarantees will find us ready and willing to deal realistically and constructively with their problems."

In response to the NGA's statement, the Financial Times last night released an extract from a statement made last week by its chief executive to the NGA (office branch) at the paper.

The extract said: "All developments will be subject to consultation with you. The management does not intend to ask for compulsory redundancies when we enter into technological negotiations. It will be up to the unions as well as the management to achieve the necessary changes without involving compulsory redundancies."

Mr John Le Page, labour secretary of the NPA said last night:

Therefore, that there will be no further discussions unless these guarantees are given.

Any newspaper prepared to give these guarantees will find us ready and willing to deal realistically and constructively with their problems."

In response to the NGA's statement, the Financial Times last night released an extract from a statement made last week by its chief executive to the NGA (office branch) at the paper.

The extract said: "All developments will be subject to consultation with you. The management does not intend to ask for compulsory redundancies when we enter into technological negotiations. It will be up to the unions as well as the management to achieve the necessary changes without involving compulsory redundancies."

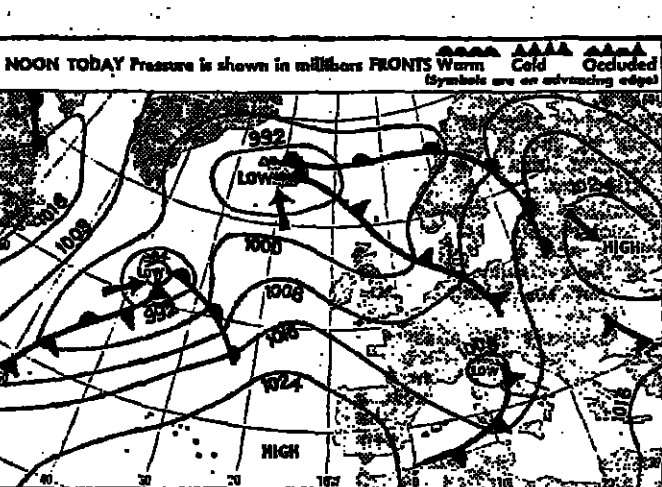
Mr John Le Page, labour secretary of the NPA said last night:

Therefore, that there will be no further discussions unless these guarantees are given.

Any newspaper prepared to give these guarantees will find us ready and willing to deal realistically and constructively with their problems."

In response to the NGA's statement, the Financial Times last night released an extract from a statement made last week by its chief executive to the NGA (office branch) at the paper.

Weather forecast and recordings



Pressure will be low to NW of the British Isles, with a shower of rain over all districts.

Forecast for 6 am to midnight:

East Anglia, Midlands, London, East of England: Sunny spells but occasional showers, perhaps a few early mist patches; wind SW, moderate or fresh; max temp 13°C (55°F).

SE, central & England: Sunny intervals and showers; wind SW, fresh; max temp 13°C (55°F).

Channel Islands, SW England, Wales: Sunny intervals and showers; wind SW, moderate or fresh; max temp 12°C (54°F).

N Ireland, Argyll, Lake District, Isle of Man, NW England, central Highlands, NW Scot:

Pressure will be low to NW of the British Isles, with a shower of rain over all districts.

Forecast for 6 am to midnight:

East Anglia, Midlands, London, East of England: Sunny spells but occasional showers, perhaps a few early mist patches; wind SW, moderate or fresh; max temp 13°C (55°F).

SE, central & England: Sunny intervals and showers; wind SW, fresh; max temp 13°C (55°F).

Channel Islands, SW England, Wales: Sunny intervals and showers; wind SW, moderate or fresh; max temp 12°C (54°F).

N Ireland, Argyll, Lake District, Isle of Man, NW England, central Highlands, NW Scot:

Pressure will be low to NW of the British Isles, with a shower of rain over all districts.

Forecast for 6 am to midnight:

East Anglia, Midlands, London, East of England: Sunny spells but occasional showers, perhaps a few early mist patches; wind SW, moderate or fresh; max temp 13°C (55°F).

SE, central & England: Sunny intervals and showers; wind SW, fresh; max temp 13°C (55°F).

Channel Islands, SW England, Wales: Sunny intervals and showers; wind SW, moderate or fresh; max temp 12°C (54°F).

N Ireland, Argyll, Lake District, Isle of Man, NW England, central Highlands, NW Scot:

Pressure will be low to NW of the British Isles, with a shower of rain over all districts.

Forecast for 6 am to midnight:

East Anglia, Midlands, London, East of England: Sunny spells but occasional showers, perhaps a few early mist patches; wind SW, moderate or fresh; max temp 13°C (55°F).

SE, central & England: Sunny intervals and showers; wind SW, fresh; max temp 13°C (55°F).

Channel Islands, SW England, Wales: Sunny intervals and showers; wind SW, moderate or fresh; max temp 12°C (54°F).

N Ireland, Argyll, Lake District, Isle of Man, NW England, central Highlands, NW Scot:

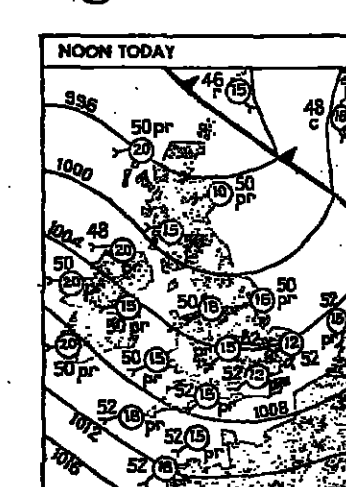
Pressure will be low to NW of the British Isles, with a shower of rain over all districts.

Forecast for 6 am to midnight:

East Anglia, Midlands, London, East of England: Sunny spells but occasional showers, perhaps a few early mist patches; wind SW, moderate or fresh; max temp 13°C (55°F).

SE, central & England: Sunny intervals and showers; wind SW, fresh; max temp 13°C (55°F).

Channel Islands, SW England, Wales: Sunny intervals and showers; wind SW, moderate or fresh; max temp 12°C (54°F).



Pressure will be low to NW of the British Isles, with a shower of rain over all districts.

Forecast for 6 am to midnight:

East Anglia, Midlands, London, East of England: Sunny spells but occasional showers, perhaps a few early mist patches; wind SW, moderate or fresh; max temp 13°C (55°F).

SE, central & England: Sunny intervals and showers; wind SW, fresh; max temp 13°C (55°F).

Channel Islands, SW England, Wales: Sunny intervals and showers; wind SW, moderate or fresh; max temp 12°C (54°F).

N Ireland, Argyll, Lake District, Isle of Man, NW England, central Highlands, NW Scot:

Pressure will be low to NW of the British Isles, with a shower of rain over all districts.

Forecast for 6 am to midnight:

East Anglia, Midlands, London, East of England: Sunny spells but occasional showers, perhaps a few early mist patches; wind SW, moderate or fresh; max temp 13°C (55°F).

SE, central & England: Sunny intervals and showers; wind SW, fresh; max temp 13°C (55°F).

Channel Islands, SW England, Wales: Sunny intervals and showers; wind SW, moderate or fresh; max temp 12°C (54°F).

N Ireland, Argyll, Lake District, Isle of Man, NW England, central Highlands, NW Scot:

Pressure will be low to NW of the British Isles, with a shower of rain over all districts.

Forecast for 6 am to midnight:

HOME NEWS

Yorkshire miners may take over money-losing plant to save jobs and try to make a profit

Paul Routledge

Yorkshire miners are considering moving to take over the money-losing plant near Barnsley, which is due to close next month. The officials of the Yorkshire Miners' Association insist that the plant, the National Coalfield Company, should be taken over by the miners to save jobs and try to make a profit.

With is found 'anomic' murder

Our Correspondent

South aged 17 who had been found dead in a ditch near the village of South, was found yesterday. The body was found by a local farmer. The victim was a young man who had been found dead in a ditch near the village of South. The body was found by a local farmer. The victim was a young man who had been found dead in a ditch near the village of South.

Report October 31 1975

w magistrates with special knowledge should act

Il v Harrison

Magistrates with special knowledge should act in cases where the defendant is a professional or has special knowledge. The court should consider the defendant's background and the nature of the offence. The court should also consider the defendant's previous record and the public interest in the case.

National Carbonizing offered the plant for nothing and said it would lease the site for a period of three to five years. That should be long enough, the company feels, to find out whether the NUM "make good capitalists". If the plant is making a profit at the end of the trial period, the company will ask the union to pay a rent. Mr Stroud said last night: "We are prepared to give the plant away, and to give a rent-free lease to see if the union can make a go of it. Our primary concern is to keep the plant open and to give the miners a chance to make a profit."

Impose 200-mile fishing limit, Mr Powell says

Britain should declare a 200-mile fishing limit and police it, Mr Enoch Powell, MP, said last night. "Then anybody who wanted could negotiate with us on our own terms, as the Icelanders have done," he said. Speaking at Kilkenny, Co. Down, Mr Powell, Ulster Unionist MP for South Down, said he had no love for unilateral action, but in the matter of territorial waters times had changed. "We have nothing now to gain from much to impel, by waiting, and waiting for an international agreement which, if it ever comes, can give us nothing in return for waiting," he said. "We have best now stake out our position boldly."

works, which supply coke to the British Steel Corporation and to the domestic market, have been badly affected by the economic recession, which has cut back steel production, and by the pricing policies of the National Coal Board. The union has already laid plans to bring in new management. "I have in mind a man who could put the plant on its feet and make it a viable proposition without interfering with any of the existing work force," Mr Scargill said. "I do not think the problem is on the production side at all."

Mr Powell, Ulster Unionist MP for South Down, said he had no love for unilateral action, but in the matter of territorial waters times had changed. "We have nothing now to gain from much to impel, by waiting, and waiting for an international agreement which, if it ever comes, can give us nothing in return for waiting," he said. "We have best now stake out our position boldly."

Mr Varley calls for high output and wages

By Our Political Editor

"We seek a high wage, high output economy based on full employment," Mr Varley, Secretary of State for Industry, said when he spoke in Bakersfield, Derbyshire, last night on the meeting he and the Chancellor of the Exchequer will have next week with the National Economic Development Council to discuss Britain's industrial strategy. He added that the industrial strategy the Government sought would be "worthless" until we break the back of the inflation which has been crippling us.

Mr Short, deputy leader of the Labour Party, said in Newcastle that since the counter-inflation policy came into effect, the economy had been in a "far worse situation than was previously thought". Realism and gloom had descended on the Treasury. He reinforced the call of the TUC and the Labour Party for import controls to protect jobs.

Mr Biffen said, "The crisis is now seen to be so deep that without major changes in policy there is not the slightest chance that a Labour Government will survive in office for another term."



The winner of the finals of the Rediffusion Choristers Awards yesterday was Matthew Billsborough (centre), aged 10, of High Wycombe. Ian Simcock (left), of Solihull, was second and Martin Ford, of New Malden, third.

Newspaper given reprieve

The Scottish Daily News remains in financial difficulties but has been reprieved for at least another week, although the staff have been given notice. That was announced yesterday by Mr James Whitton, the provisional liquidator.

Mr Whitton said the decision to continue publication was in the interests of all concerned. On Thursday, he added, he had received a telex message from Mr Robert Maxwell, the publisher, which said: "I repeat, I am not interested in purchasing either Scottish News Enterprises or the Scottish Daily News, but I am interested in purchasing the plant and building at an independent valuation, which I estimate at between £500,000 and £750,000, subject to reaching mutually satisfactory agreements with the workforce and its trade union representative relations to newspaper publishing at Albion Street."

Move to make firms pay for oil pollution

By a Staff Reporter

Nine European countries, meeting in London, agreed on proposals to impose strict liability on oil companies for any damage caused by oil pollution from their North Sea operations. But they failed to agree on how much money oil operators should set aside to cover any liabilities.

The countries are to meet again in London in January to complete that discussion. Among the unresolved issues was whether oil companies would be liable for pollution resulting from terrorist attacks. It was agreed that they would be liable for pollution arising from "acts of God", including damage caused by a storm.

MP urges the deferment of legislation on devolution

By Our Political Editor

"Devolution would be a monumental and irreversible step for British democracy and we cannot afford to get it wrong," Mr Neil Kinnock, the left-wing Labour MP for Bedwellty, said in Gwent last night. Now was the time, he said, to delay the decision on the matter until the next general election. "The economic and social disarray of Britain and the crisis of the western world make a diversion into constitutional wrangling a luxury which Parliament cannot afford."

Mr Shore gives import-curb warning

Bonn, Oct. 31—Mr Shore

Secretary of State for Trade, said in Bonn today that he did not foresee any quick improvement in the British economy and that if the world economic situation did not get better Britain might have to impose import restrictions. Speaking at the end of a five-day tour of European capitals, Mr Shore said he had warned Britain's partners in the EEC that if the world economic recession continued London might have to impose import restrictions to protect British industries. "I am not at all sure that we can see any upturn in the short term in the British economy," he added. "What I hope to see is an improvement in the balance of trade in the years ahead."

Mr Shore, who had talks with German and French ministers in Bonn, said he had found "considerable understanding" of British difficulties and of the possibility that he might be forced to impose import restrictions.

In West Germany, he had talks with Herr Hans Friedrichs, Economics Minister. He also met businessmen and members of the Anglo-German Trade Council.

He told the press conference: "Other governments, as we do, some revival in world trade next year, we are all very conscious that the revival is starting from a low point and comes after a decline and stagnation."

Of protectionism, he said: "Expansion of world trade is our greatest wish, but if a situation develops in which world trade either fails to expand satisfactorily or continues to stagnate or decline, there would be very great difficulties in many countries and important industries."—Reuter.

Swindon choice Mr Nigel Hammond, aged 37, a schoolmaster and author, has been adopted as the prospective parliamentary candidate for Swindon. The Labour majority there at the last general election was 10,270.

Latin Mass on record

Roman Catholics at a church in Downham Market, Norfolk, who refuse to stop using the 1570 Mass in Latin, have made a record of the mass to distribute throughout the world.

Woman's work began before she clocked in

Regina v National Insurance Commissioners, Ex parte East

Before Lord Widgery, Lord Chief Justice, Mr Justice O'Connor and Mr Justice Lawson. [Judgment delivered October 29]

An employee who changes into her working clothes in the staff changing room, and then goes to the canteen before clocking in for work, is deemed to be acting in the course of her employment, and is entitled to industrial injury benefits for an accident which occurs in the canteen.

The Divisional Court allowed an application for an order of certiorari to quash the decision of a National Insurance Commissioner, dismissing a claim by Mrs Gladys Marcell East, of Fordecombe Road, Liverpool, for industrial injury benefit.

Mr John Samuels for the employee; Mr Harry Woolf for the minister. MR JUSTICE O'CONNOR said that the employee worked part-time at a biscuit factory, and other women travelled to the factory by minibus, arriving at 11.30. The terms of their employment required that they should change into special clothing for the purpose of packing biscuits. The canteen was in the changing room, and put on her cap and apron, and then, as was her practice, went to the canteen for her midday meal. Then she slipped on a patch of custard that had been spilled on the floor, and injured her back. She was unable to work for two months, and claimed that she was entitled to industrial injury benefit.

The course of employment was limited to the employee when she commenced the work for which she was paid. If she arrived at the factory and put on the clothing required by the employer, common sense said that the course of employment had begun. But had it been interrupted by an employee doing something for her own benefit? So long as it could be said that the activity was reasonably incidental to the employment, it was in the course of her employment.

The justices were right to find that there was an offer to sell a controlled drug. The offence was completed at the time the defendant offered to sell lysergide. It did not matter that what was supplied

profit, he approached various acquaintances who were in a position to introduce him to "acid heads" (regular users of lysergide).

As a result of one of those approaches, he was introduced to a prospective purchaser, and offered to sell him a quantity of lysergide. A sale took place of some of the substance, both parties believing it to be lysergide. In fact it was another drug called Bromo STP, an hallucinogenic drug which was not controlled under the Act. The defendant was convicted of offering to supply a controlled drug, whereas in fact he supplied something which was not a controlled drug.

The justices were right to find that there was an offer to sell a controlled drug. The offence was completed at the time the defendant offered to sell lysergide. It did not matter that what was supplied

various decisions were cited to the commissioner, and with those decisions before him he should have asked himself whether, when the question was put to the changing room, she had entered the course of her employment. If he had asked that, he must have answered that she had. Then he should have considered whether her visit to the canteen was an interruption that took her out of the course of her employment, and to that his answer should have been that it was not.

The commissioner's decision should be quashed, and the case sent back to the commissioner for a new decision. The Lord Chief Justice and Mr Justice O'Connor agreed. Solicitors: Rowleys & Blewitts; Treasury Solicitor.

He added that the present unfair and unrepresentative system might lead to a decisive majority in a Scottish assembly for a party which "while polling only a third of the Scottish vote will lead Scotland out of the United Kingdom."

Mr George Gardiner, Conservative MP for Reigate, said in his constituency that Mr Wilson and his Cabinet were "intent on making English nationalists of us all." They were bent on giving the Scots and Welsh directly elected assemblies without any comparable transfer of power to the English. Could that be allowed to happen without reviewing Westminster seats for Scotland and Wales? Mr Wilson should defer the discussion of devolution.

Queen's Bench Division



Wine costs so much less if you make it yourself

Home winemaking is easy and relatively inexpensive. It's a practical hobby for yourself or a great gift idea for someone else this Christmas. Just pop into a larger Boots branch and you'll find the equipment and ingredients necessary to make quality wine. And of course—at Boots there's always extra good value. We'll make your pound go further.



Mistaken belief no defence to drug charge

Haggard v Mason

Before Lord Widgery, Lord Chief Justice, Mr Justice O'Connor and Mr Justice Lawson. [Judgment delivered October 29]

Where an offer is made to supply a drug to another person, it is one which is controlled under the Misuse of Drugs Act, 1971, an offence is committed, even though the substance sold is not the drug it was thought to be, and was not a controlled drug. Court so held when dismissing an appeal by David Anthony Haggard against conviction, by Newcastle-upon-Tyne Justices, of offering to supply a controlled drug contrary to section 4 of the Act.

Section 4 provides: "(1) ... the court by or before which this offence is committed may order anything shown to the satisfaction of the court to relate to the offence, to be forfeited and either destroyed or dealt with in such other manner as the court may order."

MR JUSTICE LAWSON said that the facts found by the justices were that the defendant had purchased, in the form of impregnated blotting-paper, 1,000 "tabs" of a substance which he believed to be lysergide (LSD), which was a class A controlled drug within the provisions of the Misuse of Drugs Act. It did not matter that what was supplied

Legal editor is to retire

By Our Legal Correspondent

Professor Arthur Goodhart, QC, is to retire from the editorship of the *Law Quarterly Review*, the influential academic legal journal.

An American citizen, although he has worked in England since 1919, Professor Goodhart, aged 84, has achieved many academic honours, among them Professor of Jurisprudence at Oxford and the title of Distinguished Professor at the University of California. He was conferred an honorary knighthood in 1948.

THE FINE WILTONS OF ENGLAND
Woven to order
By the Best of England's Weavers
Overseas & Home Enquiries Most Welcome
J. S. BARNETT (CARPETS) LTD.
(CARPET WHOLESALERS)
5 GILTSPUR STREET, E.C.1 Telephone: 01-248 1195

SEAS

Emperor Hirohito 'no alternative' Hiroshima bomb

And, further, how does Your Majesty think about 'war responsibility'?

The Emperor replied: "I have not studied literature on the nuances of words. Therefore, I find it impossible to answer such a problem."

In interviews with American correspondents, the Emperor had said in effect that he had nothing to do with the beginning of the war even though it was the Cabinet that terminated the hostilities. Everything had been prepared to begin the war when he learnt of it.

His remarks today which were apparently designed to evade responsibility for his sovereignty for beginning the war and for its consequences, are likely to add fuel to the criticisms raised by a section of the country against his status in this question to the American press.

When asked if he has any desire to visit Asian countries, including China, which suffered from the war, the Emperor said: "I think there are other countries which I must visit but the Government has not taken any decision on this subject."

He had indicated in an earlier interview with an American magazine that if he had any opportunity of visiting China after the conclusion of a peace treaty he would like to do so.

His Majesty's remarks were asked by the House that you understand that you are able for the war starting in it?

ministers resign in of Velasco men

Monahan

31—Herr Schmidt, the West German Chancellor, said today that China was very satisfied with the close defence cooperation between the United States and Europe.

Speaking at a press conference in Peking's Great Hall of the People, he said that, contrary to recent press reports, "I have not heard one negative remark about the United States."

He said he had explained carefully to Mr Teng Hsiao-ping, the senior deputy Prime Minister, the defence capability of the Nato countries and the "political and psychological will of the Nato partners to use this capability in case of emergency."

In a final two and a half hour talk today, Mr Teng had given Peking's interpretation of the political and strategic situation, Herr Schmidt said.

East-West relations and the

Velasco comeback may have been about the outcome leaves doubt as to its failure.

The moves against former Velasco collaborators, which are still continuing, have been described in the local press as part of a broad morality campaign to wipe out corruption in high places.

Men included in this purge are the former head of the state television, Minister Pery, one of the owners of the Banco de Credito, and a former president of a private insurance company.

The former Minister of Fisheries and the former Minister of Agriculture are reported to be under house arrest and orders are out for the arrest of Señor Augusto Zimmermann, who was General Velasco's Press Secretary and the general's brother-in-law, Señor Luis Gonzalez.

After a decision to dismiss 150 civil servants in the Ministry of Labour, the present moves have further enhanced the catchphrase associated with the new president: "Morales for morality."

This reputation is popular in some sectors of the country but it does not have the charismatic appeal of General Velasco's former reputation.

sentenced with for p's murder

Oct 31.—Two Aussies on an invalid confined to bed for several days after being found guilty of murdering Mr. Shurtliff, a British man, by planting a bomb on the invalid, and a Valencian Mackie, both of whom were sentenced to life imprisonment.

The sentence is expected to be appealed to the South Australian Court. The prosecution two men planted a bomb on the invalid, and a Valencian Mackie, both of whom were sentenced to life imprisonment.

plan to license doctors

Moresby, Oct 31.—The few Guinea Parliament has a proposal to license doctors who can practice only in the country.

A Government Information Officer said today:—AP.

ce orders submarines in West Germany

Correspondent

Oct 31.—The West German Government has ordered three submarines from the West, and has an option for a fourth, as part of its rearmament programme.

The vessels will be an evolution of the four-armed submarines built by Greece between 1970 from Howards Werft, builders. They displace 1,000 tons each, carry 100 torpedoes and have a speed of 21 knots.

Although the deal is a commercial one, the German Government is to grant payment.

yerere is dent again

Salaam, Oct 31.—Dr. Nyerere has been re-elected President for five years, winning 99 per cent of the vote in the general election.

He was in office since 1962, and his re-election was a landslide victory.

The candidates will be confirmed in office by acclamation at mass rallies.—Agence France Presse.

Indiscriminate bombing suggests casual protest 31 terrorist blasts in a week

By Robert Parker

In the past week there have been at least 31 terrorist bomb explosions in cities and towns round the world. No one has been killed although at least 46 people have been injured, several of them seriously.

The bombings appear to have only one common feature: they have been carried out by small groups who have some sort of grudge against more established groups. There are perhaps signs that the bomb is becoming a means of casual protest.

In Rome on Tuesday, for example, an unknown group blew up a telephone exchange in a protest at increased charges. It was the eighth such attack this month and caused serious damage to buildings.

Two days later in Turin, a hitherto unknown extreme left-wing group calling itself the Eighth of October Communist Cell lobbed a petrol bomb into a police station to protest about increasing repression of the proletariat.

No one was hurt.

On the same day in Corsica, bombs destroyed £200,000 worth of wine. The bombs were believed to be the work of local people who are resentful of the success of farmers from Algeria who have been resettled with French money.

They have turned barren land into flourishing vineyards.

Yesterday, there were four more explosions in Corsica—at a bank, at an optician's, in a car and at an electricity substation.

Not all the bombs have been followed by claims of responsibility. The explosion—as in the case of Wednesday's bomb in London at an Italian restaurant in Mayfair, where 18 people were injured. The same was true with the explosion in a small town near Lisbon.

On Tuesday, two bombs went off in the National Bank of Laos, in Vientiane, injuring 20 people, some seriously.

Police are said to believe that the London bombings are the work of the Provisional IRA; but there is also speculation that a new sort of "brigade" is being formed. This is partly because the recent attacks seem to be completely indiscriminate.

Others, such as that in Paris last Monday on a member of the committee which selects the coveted Prix Goncourt literary prize, have a clear motive behind them. The series of 11 bombings in New York, Washington and Chicago on Monday, for example, was carried out by Puerto Rican nationalists who say they have had an unfair deal.

On Wednesday, the cars of two Portuguese extreme left-wingers were blown up in Oporto, and two days before there was an explosion in Madrid, a small town north of Lisbon.

On Tuesday, two bombs went off in the National Bank of Laos, in Vientiane, injuring 20 people, some seriously.

Turkey puts its conditions on bases to US

From Our Correspondent

Ankara, Oct 31.—The United States must accept "two basic principles" if its bases in Turkey are to be reopened, an official said in Ankara today.

A document submitted by the Turkish delegation at the second round of talks held in Ankara between the two countries on Monday said that the United States must accept more active Turkish participation in the use of the bases.

There should also be some form of "compensation" to Turkey for the risks created by the presence of the bases in this country.

Both Turkish and American officials declined to confirm persistent reports over the past months that the United States would pay rent for the bases.

"We do not like the term 'rental'", the official said.

Zaire jettisons ballot box

Kinshasa, Oct 31.—Zaire has done away with the ballot box in favour of a "more authentic, more democratic, direct, effective and less cumbersome" way of confirming the ruling party's candidates in next Sunday's parliamentary elections.

The candidates will be confirmed in office by acclamation at mass rallies.—Agence France Presse.



Mr Muhammad Samih Anwar, the new Egyptian Ambassador, and his wife during a light moment yesterday before he left the embassy to present his letters of credence to the Queen.

Cooperation in Nato pleases China

Peking, Oct 31.—Herr Schmidt, the West German Chancellor, said today that China was very satisfied with the close defence cooperation between the United States and Europe.

Speaking at a press conference in Peking's Great Hall of the People, he said that, contrary to recent press reports, "I have not heard one negative remark about the United States."

He said he had explained carefully to Mr Teng Hsiao-ping, the senior deputy Prime Minister, the defence capability of the Nato countries and the "political and psychological will of the Nato partners to use this capability in case of emergency."

In a final two and a half hour talk today, Mr Teng had given Peking's interpretation of the political and strategic situation, Herr Schmidt said.

East-West relations and the

Poll backs Mr Whitlam

From Our Correspondent

Melbourne, Oct 31.—At the end of a week of continuing political stalemate, Mr Malcolm Fraser, Leader of the Opposition, is emerging more clearly as the likely loser in the struggle to win over the Australian electorate. A poll taken in the cities disclosed that a surprising 70 per cent of voters thought the Senate should pass the money supply Bills.

This is a fairly clear indication that although the electorate may have become disillusioned with the Whitlam Government, it is even less impressed with the Liberal Party's attempt to disrupt the Government's term of office.

There are probably only three alternatives. Mr Whitlam could resign, Sir John Kerr, the Governor-General could dismiss Mr Whitlam on the ground of inability to govern, or Mr Fraser could back down. The last course seems likeliest.

Foes join in Sadat protests

From Our Own Correspondent

New York, Oct 31.—President Sadat received a mixed welcome when he arrived in Chicago last night—chill, he was greeted by protests from both Jews and Arabs. Both groups were standing outside his hotel, but they were kept carefully apart.

Mr Sadat's official reception was better than the protests. He was greeted by the four presidents and Mr Vorster and largely thrown away through the failure of the illegal and to make a statesmanlike response.

Today they were faced, as the people of Rhodesia were faced, with a year of lost opportunities, opportunities created by the four presidents and Mr Vorster and largely thrown away through the failure of the illegal and to make a statesmanlike response.

Israeli lawyer calls off visit to Leeds

By Edward Mortimer

Mrs Felicia Langer, the Israeli communist lawyer, has cancelled an appearance she was due to make in Leeds today because she "cannot fully endorse" the policy of Palestine Action, the organization which called the meeting.

Mrs Langer issued a statement in London last night explaining this, but emphasizing her "solidarity and support for the Palestinian people in their struggle for justice and independence and against the Israeli occupation."

She is in London for the publication of her book *With My Own Eyes*, a record of her work in defence of Arab political prisoners in the occupied territories since 1967. The Israeli Communist Party (Rakach), to whose central committee she belongs, was expelled from the occupied territories in 1967. The Israeli Communist Party (Rakach), to whose central committee she belongs, was expelled from the occupied territories in 1967.

Smashing hour for the Karate man

Sydney, Oct 31.—Mr Thomas Slaven, aged 35, a black belt karate instructor, nursed an aching right hand in Sydney today after smashing 4,487 house bricks in an hour. The previous record was 3,774 bricks.—Reuter.

Jailed Soviet dissenters demand political status

Moscow, Oct 31.—Nearly 80 Soviet prisoners detained in labour camps and jails on what they say are political charges, have appealed to the Soviet Government for the recognition of their political status.

All those accused of anti-Soviet agitation, treason, slander of the Soviet social and political system, or taking part in activities disturbing public order—charges most frequently used against dissenters—should have their cases reconsidered, they said.

Among the signatories of the prisoners' declaration were Mr Vladimir Bukovsky, Mr Vladimir Moros and Mr Semyon Gluzman, dissenters known abroad for their political activities before being arrested.

They demanded that dissenters accused of what they considered political crimes should be detained within their own republics and allowed to use their own language at meetings with relatives and friends instead of having to use only Russian.

The dissenters sources said one of the signatories, Mr Vasily Stus, a Ukrainian poet, was seriously ill with an ulcer in a camp in Mordovia, where the authorities had acknowledged that he needed hospital treatment.—Reuter.

PARLIAMENT, October 31, 1975 Warning of drift to armed racial confrontation if attempts to negotiate Rhodesia settlement fail

House of Commons

MR JAMES CALLAGHAN, Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs (Cardiff, South East, Lab) moved that the Southern Rhodesia Continuation Order which, among other things, permits the continuation of sanctions against Rhodesia, be approved.

He said it was the eleventh time that the Government of the day had asked for a further 12-month extension of Section 2 of the Southern Rhodesia Act, 1965.

The renewal of sanctions (he said) is a confirmation of our commitment, a commitment accepted by successive administrations, to a policy of non-recognition of the people of Rhodesia as a whole and in particular to the African majority whose legitimate aspirations remain unmet.

For Rhodesia, the past decade had been a decade of drift—drift towards potential disaster which as time passed would become more difficult to avert.

The prime responsibility lay with Rhodesians of all races to avert the danger. But in that process both Britain and Rhodesia's neighbours had a crucial and legitimate role to play in promoting a settlement.

For us (he said) it is a debt of honour, for them it is a matter of security.

Despite the present impasse we shall continue our efforts to get both sides round the negotiating table and I hope that the presence of Rhodesia's neighbours, Tanzania and Zambia and the South African Government will continue their efforts to achieve the same end.

I do not want to be misunderstood. I do not wish to suggest that we are anxious to shed our responsibility for Rhodesia. But I think that, for the future, it is right that we should coordinate our efforts as closely as possible with those of Rhodesia's neighbours.

Today they were faced, as the people of Rhodesia were faced, with a year of lost opportunities, opportunities created by the four presidents and Mr Vorster and largely thrown away through the failure of the illegal and to make a statesmanlike response.

MR MAUDLING, chief Opposition spokesman on Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs (Barnet, Chipping Barnet, C), said the Opposition welcomed Mr Callaghan's statement and hoped that anything he did towards a settlement on the basis of the principles accepted for so many years on both sides would have their support.

The situation was still fluid, so in accepting, on behalf of the Opposition, the need to make clear that they were doing so for this year only and reserving any position on what might happen in a year's time.

The Foreign Secretary's defence of the order and the economic sanctions was (he said) a little bit flimsy. I have a certain sympathy with those who argue that economic sanctions in this case, as in almost every other case, will be an exercise in absurdity. (Some Conservative cheers.) What effect have they had over 10 years? Precious little.

The Opposition were not sure that the imposition of sanctions had been as impartially applied as it might have been by other countries. They must be clear that the purposes of sanctions, in economic terms they had had little effect on Southern Rhodesia. Economic sanctions opened the option of the resolve of those affected.

Britain was committed as a country to mandatory sanctions. It was a pity it had ever happened in the first place. But they must regard to the rapid rate at which things were changing now and must be prepared at any time to change the policy according to the situation. If the time came for a change on sanctions he hoped Britain would respond to it.

MR GEORGE (Walsall, South, Lab) said for Southern Rhodesia one leg of the tripod, Portugal, had collapsed; the second leg, South Africa, was rapidly being shortened. Mr Smith's position was being slowly whittled down. Far from abandoning sanctions they must tighten them, root out the sanctuaries and condemn those engaged in sporting activities with Southern Rhodesia.

MR AMERY (Brighton, Pavilion) said that the order would be a disaster for Rhodesia. He asserted that Britain was still the sovereign power in Rhodesia and yet after 10 years Rhodesia had fulfilled all the criteria laid down by ordinary Foreign Office standards for an independent state. To pretend it was still not independent was humbug and cant.

Ideally Britain should recognize that sanctions did not work and

accept the fact of an independent Rhodesia. Britain should find a way to convert the economic climate in Rhodesia.

There was a new note of earnestness in the attitude of the great trading nations towards sanctions enforcement. Britain would encourage it and continue to play her full part.

On the future in more general terms, one concern would remain the search for a just solution to the Rhodesia problem. They would continue to devote their diplomatic effort to this end.

To abandon the search for a negotiated settlement and go over to seeking a solution by military means would (he continued) be to adopt an essentially unworkable policy in despair. No-one who argues in favour of a war of liberation should forget that the Europeans have the power even if they cannot win, at least to make the struggle a long and bloody one.

It would be bloody and it was likely that all her neighbours would be sucked into the conflagration. They did not know who would survive, but it was sure that every Southern African country would pay a heavy price.

The Government's responsibility for Rhodesia and to convene a constitutional conference where the Rhodesians would be able to choose which side they wished to support.

MR WINTERTON (Macclesfield, C) said they heard about the need for African majority rule. How could the Government be so ready in the wings to grab Rhodesia and to take away the prosperity which all Rhodesians had had in recent years?

MR STOKES (Halesowen and Stourbridge, C) said it was little short of incredible that once again this year sanctions were to be imposed. He said that he was miserably to do any good to anyone, but had rather caused unnecessary suffering, particularly to the white people who were still stiffened by the whites' resolve.

MR IAN LLOYD (Havant and Waterlo, C) said sanctions should be raised at once and a constitutional conference should be convened and implement a sort of Marshall Plan for central Africa.

MR BLAKER, an opposition spokesman on Foreign Affairs (Barnet, Chipping Barnet, C), said the Opposition welcomed Mr Callaghan's statement and hoped that anything he did towards a settlement on the basis of the principles accepted for so many years on both sides would have their support.

MR MAUDLING, chief Opposition spokesman on Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs (Barnet, Chipping Barnet, C), said the Opposition welcomed Mr Callaghan's statement and hoped that anything he did towards a settlement on the basis of the principles accepted for so many years on both sides would have their support.

The situation was still fluid, so in accepting, on behalf of the Opposition, the need to make clear that they were doing so for this year only and reserving any position on what might happen in a year's time.

The Foreign Secretary's defence of the order and the economic sanctions was (he said) a little bit flimsy. I have a certain sympathy with those who argue that economic sanctions in this case, as in almost every other case, will be an exercise in absurdity. (Some Conservative cheers.) What effect have they had over 10 years? Precious little.

The Opposition were not sure that the imposition of sanctions had been as impartially applied as it might have been by other countries. They must be clear that the purposes of sanctions, in economic terms they had had little effect on Southern Rhodesia. Economic sanctions opened the option of the resolve of those affected.

Britain was committed as a country to mandatory sanctions. It was a pity it had ever happened in the first place. But they must regard to the rapid rate at which things were changing now and must be prepared at any time to change the policy according to the situation. If the time came for a change on sanctions he hoped Britain would respond to it.

MR GEORGE (Walsall, South, Lab) said for Southern Rhodesia one leg of the tripod, Portugal, had collapsed; the second leg, South Africa, was rapidly being shortened. Mr Smith's position was being slowly whittled down. Far from abandoning sanctions they must tighten them, root out the sanctuaries and condemn those engaged in sporting activities with Southern Rhodesia.

MR AMERY (Brighton, Pavilion) said that the order would be a disaster for Rhodesia. He asserted that Britain was still the sovereign power in Rhodesia and yet after 10 years Rhodesia had fulfilled all the criteria laid down by ordinary Foreign Office standards for an independent state. To pretend it was still not independent was humbug and cant.

Ideally Britain should recognize that sanctions did not work and

accept the fact of an independent Rhodesia. Britain should find a way to convert the economic climate in Rhodesia.

There was a new note of earnestness in the attitude of the great trading nations towards sanctions enforcement. Britain would encourage it and continue to play her full part.

On the future in more general terms, one concern would remain the search for a just solution to the Rhodesia problem. They would continue to devote their diplomatic effort to this end.

To abandon the search for a negotiated settlement and go over to seeking a solution by military means would (he continued) be to adopt an essentially unworkable policy in despair. No-one who argues in favour of a war of liberation should forget that the Europeans have the power even if they cannot win, at least to make the struggle a long and bloody one.

It would be bloody and it was likely that all her neighbours would be sucked into the conflagration. They did not know who would survive, but it was sure that every Southern African country would pay a heavy price.

The Government's responsibility for Rhodesia and to convene a constitutional conference where the Rhodesians would be able to choose which side they wished to support.

MR WINTERTON (Macclesfield, C) said they heard about the need for African majority rule. How could the Government be so ready in the wings to grab Rhodesia and to take away the prosperity which all Rhodesians had had in recent years?

MR STOKES (Halesowen and Stourbridge, C) said it was little short of incredible that once again this year sanctions were to be imposed. He said that he was miserably to do any good to anyone, but had rather caused unnecessary suffering, particularly to the white people who were still stiffened by the whites' resolve.

MR IAN LLOYD (Havant and Waterlo, C) said sanctions should be raised at once and a constitutional conference should be convened and implement a sort of Marshall Plan for central Africa.

MR BLAKER, an opposition spokesman on Foreign Affairs (Barnet, Chipping Barnet, C), said the Opposition welcomed Mr Callaghan's statement and hoped that anything he did towards a settlement on the basis of the principles accepted for so many years on both sides would have their support.

MR MAUDLING, chief Opposition spokesman on Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs (Barnet, Chipping Barnet, C), said the Opposition welcomed Mr Callaghan's statement and hoped that anything he did towards a settlement on the basis of the principles accepted for so many years on both sides would have their support.

The situation was still fluid, so in accepting, on behalf of the Opposition, the need to make clear that they were doing so for this year only and reserving any position on what might happen in a year's time.

The Foreign Secretary's defence of the order and the economic sanctions was (he said) a little bit flimsy. I have a certain sympathy with those who argue that economic sanctions in this case, as in almost every other case, will be an exercise in absurdity. (Some Conservative cheers.) What effect have they had over 10 years? Precious little.

The Opposition were not sure that the imposition of sanctions had been as impartially applied as it might have been by other countries. They must be clear that the purposes of sanctions, in economic terms they had had little effect on Southern Rhodesia. Economic sanctions opened the option of the resolve of those affected.

Britain was committed as a country to mandatory sanctions. It was a pity it had ever happened in the first place. But they must regard to the rapid rate at which things were changing now and must be prepared at any time to change the policy according to the situation. If the time came for a change on sanctions he hoped Britain would respond to it.

MR GEORGE (Walsall, South, Lab) said for Southern Rhodesia one leg of the tripod, Portugal, had collapsed; the second leg, South Africa, was rapidly being shortened. Mr Smith's position was being slowly whittled down. Far from abandoning sanctions they must tighten them, root out the sanctuaries and condemn those engaged in sporting activities with Southern Rhodesia.

MR AMERY (Brighton, Pavilion) said that the order would be a disaster for Rhodesia. He asserted that Britain was still the sovereign power in Rhodesia and yet after 10 years Rhodesia had fulfilled all the criteria laid down by ordinary Foreign Office standards for an independent state. To pretend it was still not independent was humbug and cant.

Ideally Britain should recognize that sanctions did not work and

accept the fact of an independent Rhodesia. Britain should find a way to convert the economic climate in Rhodesia.

There was a new note of earnestness in the attitude of the great trading nations towards sanctions enforcement. Britain would encourage it and continue to play her full part.

On the future in more general terms, one concern would remain the search for a just solution to the Rhodesia problem. They would continue to devote their diplomatic effort to this end.

To abandon the search for a negotiated settlement and go over to seeking a solution by military means would (he continued) be to adopt an essentially unworkable policy in despair. No-one who argues in favour of a war of liberation should forget that the Europeans have the power even if they cannot win, at least to make the struggle a long and bloody one.

It would be bloody and it was likely that all her neighbours would be sucked into the conflagration. They did not know who would survive, but it was sure that every Southern African country would pay a heavy price.

The Government's responsibility for Rhodesia and to convene a constitutional conference where the Rhodesians would be able to choose which side they wished to support.

MR WINTERTON (Macclesfield, C) said they heard about the need for African majority rule. How could the Government be so ready in the wings to grab Rhodesia and to take away the prosperity which all Rhodesians had had in recent years?

MR STOKES (Halesowen and Stourbridge, C) said it was little short of incredible that once again this year sanctions were to be imposed. He said that he was miserably to do any good to anyone, but had rather caused unnecessary suffering, particularly to the white people who were still stiffened by the whites' resolve.

MR IAN LLOYD (Havant and Waterlo, C) said sanctions should be raised at once and a constitutional conference should be convened and implement a sort of Marshall Plan for central Africa.

MR BLAKER, an opposition spokesman on Foreign Affairs (Barnet, Chipping Barnet, C), said the Opposition welcomed Mr Callaghan's statement and hoped that anything he did towards a settlement on the basis of the principles accepted for so many years on both sides would have their support.

Preserving a plateau of sanity

House of Lords

The Petroleum and Submarine Pipe-lines Bill passed its remaining stages.

LORD GORONWY-ROBERTS, Under Secretary for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, moving that the Southern Rhodesia Continuation Order 1975 be approved, said:

The door was not yet closed. The international community must continue to defend with all means at their disposal and the maintenance of sanctions was a necessary and important element in defending that position.

Any sign of a slackening of the efforts of sanctions enforcement would be a disaster for the world. The world will almost certainly be seen by the third world that attempts to find a solution by peaceful means have failed.

LORD COLERAIN (C) said they faced a new position. There was a possibility of a settlement and that was the objective on which all of them must set their eyes. It was not a question now of restoring legality nor a question of expediting majority rule. With the new divisions in the ANC which were obviously deep-rooted else but intense tribal warfare.

The reason we want a settlement now (he said) is to preserve it is at all possible in central and South Africa a plateau of sanity in a continent which is visibly disintegrating into anarchy and which is something far worse unless we get an agreement.

He wondered whether the best way to have successful negotiations was to have them when one of the parties was under duress. If the decision were his he would lift the sanctions now in the belief that that would facilitate a settlement and not make one more difficult.

LORD BEAUMONT-WHEATLEY (L) said Mr Smith was not now able to get on with and maintain solidarity with Mr Vorster and Mr Smith was rapidly being whittled down. Far from abandoning sanctions they must tighten them, root out the sanctuaries and condemn those engaged in sporting activities with Southern Rhodesia.

MR AMERY (Brighton, Pavilion) said that the order would be a disaster for Rhodesia. He asserted that Britain was still the sovereign power in Rhodesia and yet after 10 years Rhodesia had fulfilled all the criteria laid down by ordinary Foreign Office standards for an independent state. To pretend it was still not independent was humbug and cant.

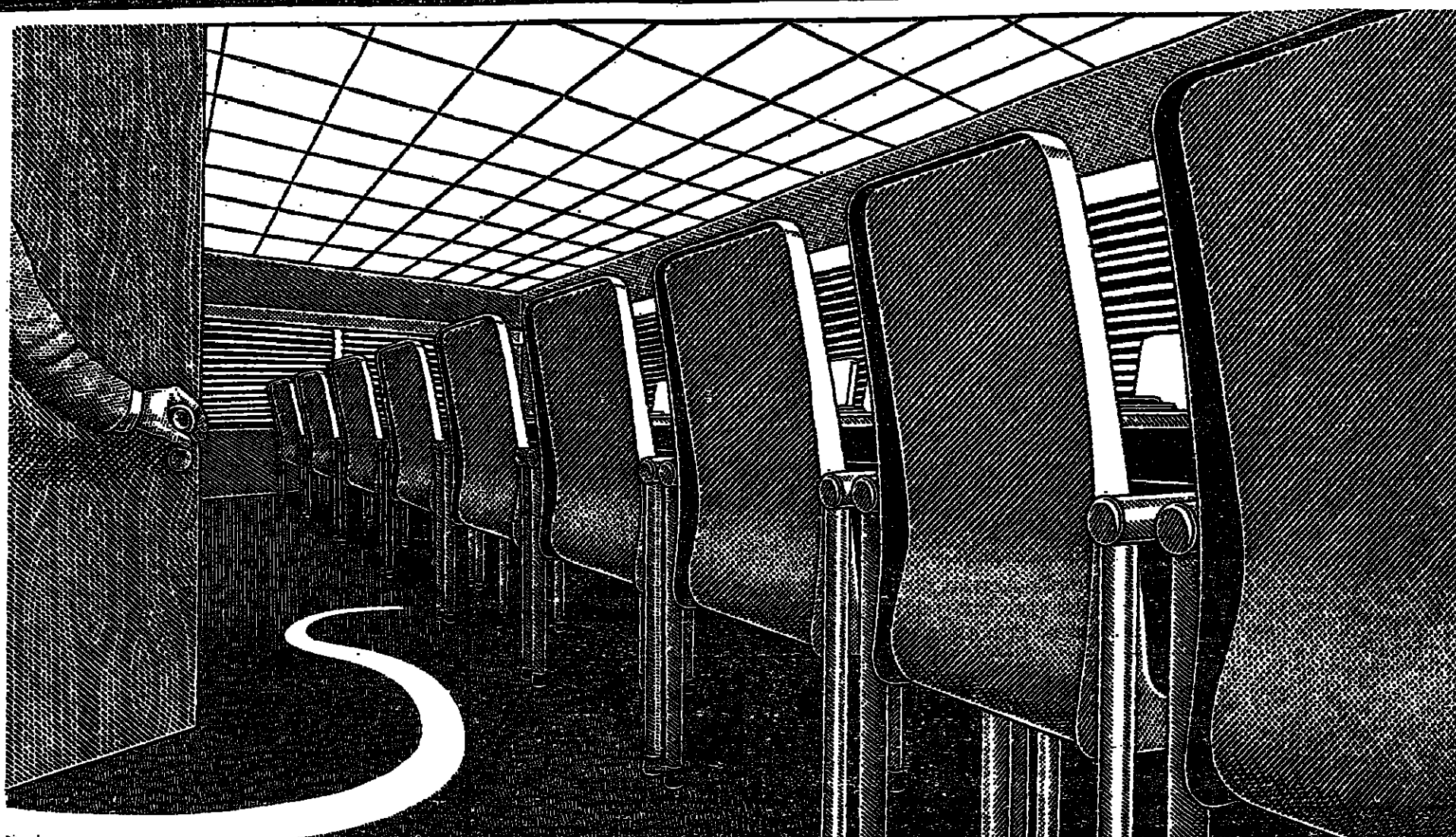
Ideally Britain should recognize that sanctions did not work and

Share	Price	Change
British	230.00	+0.25
Commonwealth	225.00	+0.50
Industrial	220.00	+0.75
Maritime	215.00	+0.25
Public	210.00	+0.50
Real Estate	205.00	+0.25
Transport	200.00	+0.50
Utilities	195.00	+0.25
Government	190.00	+0.50
Foreign	185.00	+0.25
Gold	180.00	+0.50
Silver	175.00	+0.25
Diamonds	170.00	+0.50
Crude Oil	165.00	+0.25
Refined Oil	160.00	+0.50
Wheat	155.00	+0.25
Corn	150.00	+0.50
Soybeans	145.00	+0.25
Cotton	140.00	+0.50
Wool	135.00	+0.25
Gold Mines	130.00	+0.50
Copper	125.00	+0.25
Iron Ore	120.00	+0.50
Aluminium	115.00	+0.25
Lead	110.00	+0.50
Zinc	105.00	+0.25
Nickel	100.00	+0.50
Platinum	95.00	+0.25
Palladium	90.00	+0.50
Rhodium	85.00	+0.25
Iridium	80.00	+0.50
Osmium	75.00	+0.25
Ruthenium	70.00	+0.50
Vanadium	65.00	+0.25
Chromium	60.00	+0.50
Manganese	55.00	+0.25
Cobalt	50.00	+0.50
Niobium	45.00	+0.25
Molybdenum	40.00	+0.50
Tungsten	35.00	+0.25
Uranium	30.00	+0.50
Thorium	25.00	+0.25
Plutonium	20.00	+0.50
Neptunium	15.00	+0.25
Protactinium	10.00	+0.50
Actinium	5.00	+0.25
Francium	4.00	+0.50
Radium	3.00	+0.25
Polonium	2.00	+0.50
Astatine	1.00	+0.25
Thallium	0.50	+0.50
Lead	0.25	+0.25
Bismuth	0.10	+0.50
Antimony	0.05	+0.25
Arsenic	0.02	+0.50
Selenium	0.01	+0.25
Tellurium	0.00	+0.50
Polonium	0.00	+0.25
Astatine	0.00	+0.50
Thallium	0.00	+0.25
Lead	0.00	+0.50
Bismuth	0.00	+0.25
Antimony	0.00	+0.50
Arsenic	0.00	+0.25
Selenium	0.00	+0.50
Tellurium	0.00	+0.25
Polonium	0.00	+0.50
Astatine	0.00	+0.25
Thallium	0.00	+0.50
Lead	0.00	+0.25
Bismuth	0.00	+0.50
Antimony	0.00	+0.25
Arsenic	0.00	+0.50
Selenium	0.00	+0.25
Tellurium	0.00	+0.50
Polonium	0.00	+0.25
Astatine	0.00	+0.50
Thallium	0.00	+0.25
Lead	0.00	+0.50
Bismuth	0.00	+0.25
Antimony	0.00	+0.50
Arsenic	0.00	+0.25
Selenium	0.00	+0.50
Tellurium	0.00	+0.25
Polonium	0.00	+0.50
Astatine	0.00	+0.25
Thallium	0.00	+0.50
Lead	0.00	+0.25
Bismuth	0.00	+0.50
Antimony	0.00	+0.25
Arsenic	0.00	+0.50
Selenium	0.00	+0.25
Tellurium	0.00	+0.50
Polonium	0.00	+0.25
Astatine	0.00	+0.50
Thallium	0.00	+0.25
Lead	0.00	+0.50
Bismuth	0.00	+0.25
Antimony	0.00	+0.50
Arsenic	0.00	+0.25
Selenium	0.00	+0.50
Tellurium	0.00	+0.25
Polonium	0.00	+0.50

It is a long, thin chamber preserved only for conference purposes, as a result a certain dignity, a spacious seriousness, has been attempted. On two sides there are long glass windows, giving onto the distractingly good views; to prevent these being distracting, white slatted Venetian blinds have been hung, and these are dropped now, and will clatter ceaselessly throughout the afternoon's deliberations. The other two walls are pure and white and undecorated, conscious aids to contemplation, save that in one spot a large abstract painting, conceived by a nakedly frantic sensibility, opens a large, obsessive hole into inner chaos. The architect and his design consultant, a man of many awards, have exercised themselves considerably in conceiving and predicting the meetings that would come to be held here. For the long central space of the room, they have chosen an elaborate table-like construct which has a bright orange top and many thin, brushed-chrome legs; they have surrounded this with a splendid vista of 40 white vinyl high-backed chairs. Three more chairs with somewhat higher backs and the university's crest embossed into the vinyl designate the head of the table. On the floor is a serious, undistracting brown carpet; on the ceiling, an elaborate acoustical motif. Minniebush Ho, Professor Marvin's secretary, has been diligent during the morning; she has put before every place a large, leather-edged blotter, a notepad, and copies of the department's prospectus and the university's calendar and regulations; their covers all backed out in the official design colours of the university, which are indigo and purple. In the original master-plan, Danish grey-glass ashtrays had been provided for each place; but the room has seen a fair incidence of sit-ins, and the ashtrays have been stolen, and replaced by many one-ounce Playboy's Whiskey tobacco tins, retrieved from the wastepaper basket of Dr Zachery. Someone has sprayed the room with scented deodorant, and emptied these ashtrays. All stands in its committee dignity; the meeting, then, is ready to begin.

When the party from the cafeteria arrives, Professor Marvin, who is always early, is there already, in the central high chair, this back to one of the windows. A row of pens is in his top pocket; an annotated agenda lies between his two hands on the blotter before him. To the left of his left hand is a stack of files, the record of all recent past meetings, bound in hardloose bindings; to the right of his right hand is a small carafe of water. On his left sits Minniebush Ho, who will take the minutes; on his right sits his administrative assistant, Benita Pream, who has before her many more files, and a small alarm clock. At the top of the long row of chairs where the faculty sit there is on Marvin's left, Professor Debbison, a man rarely seen, except in meetings such as this. His field is Overseas Studies, and overseas is where he most often is, as the fresh O.S. \$35 tags on his worn brown briefcase, laid on the table before him, indicate. Dr Zachery, by custom, takes the place opposite; he goes up the long room and sits down. It is his boast that on one such occasion he read the entirety of Talcott Parsons' *The Social System*, no mean feat; he has now prepared for the afternoon by placing here a backfile of bound volumes of the *British Journal of Sociology*; he is head-down at once, flicking over pages with practised hand and putting in slips to mark articles relevant to his micro-sociological scheme of things. Beside him, resting informally across a chair, there is already present one of the six student representatives, who always sit together as a caucus; he passes the agenda to the female photographer, who is crocheting in a macramé. The room fills up; the sociologists and social psychologists, sophisticated at meetings, readers of Goffman, all know intimately the difference between a group and an encounter, who are expert in the dynamics of interaction, come in and pick their places with an ease suggesting long relationships, angles of vision, even the cast of the light. Finally the elaborate social construct is ready. Marvin sits at the head of the table, in that curious state of suspended animation appropriate to the moment before the start of a meeting. Outside, pile-drivers thump, and dumper-trucks roar; inside is a serene, expectant curiosity.

Then the alarm clock of Benita Pream, the administrative assistant, rings; Professor Marvin coughs very loudly and waves his arms. He looks up and down the long table, and says: "Can we now come to order, gentlemen?" Immediately the silence breaks; many arms go up, all round the table; there is a jumble of voices. May I point out, Mr Chairperson, that of the persons in this room you are addressing as 'gentlemen' seven are women?" says Melissa Todoroff. "May I suggest the formality? 'Can we come to order, persons?'" or perhaps "Can we come to order, colleagues?" "Doesn't the phrase itself suggest we're somehow normally in a state of disorder?" asks Roger Fundy. "Can I ask whether under Standing Orders of Senate this meeting in three and a half hours? And, if so, whether the Chairman thinks an agenda of thirty-four items can be seriously discussed under those limitations, especially



Bill Sanderson

The Mangel discussion

by Malcolm Bradbury

since my colleagues will presumably want to take tea?" On a point of information, Mr Chairman, may I point out that the tea interval is not included within the three and a half hour limitation, and also draw Dr Petworth's attention to the fact that we have concluded discussion of longer agendas in shorter times?" "Here?" asks someone. "May I ask if it is the wish of this meeting that we should have a window open?" The meeting has started; and it is always so. It has often been remarked, by Benita Pream, who services several such departmental meetings, that those in History are distinguished by their high rate of absenteeism, those in English by the amount of wine consumed afterwards, and those in Sociology by their contentiousness. The pile-drivers thump outside; the arguments within continue. The sociologists, having read Goffman, know there is a role of Chairman, and a role of Argumentative Person, and a role of Silent Person; they know how situations are made, and how they can be leaked, and how dysphoria can be induced; they put their knowledge to the test in such situations as this. Benita Pream's alarm has pinged at 14.00 hours, according to her own notes; it is 14.20 before the meeting has decided how long it is to continue, and whether it is quorate and if it should have the window open, and 14.30 before Professor Marvin has managed to sign the minutes of the last meeting, so that they can begin on item 1 of the agenda of this one, which concerns the appointment of external examiners for finals. "An uncontroversial item, I think," says Professor Marvin.

It is 15.05 before the uncontroversial item is resolved. Nobody likes the two names proposed by Professor Marvin. But their dissent is founded on such radically different premises that no two other names can be proposed from the meeting and agreed upon. A working party is suggested, to bring names to the next meeting; no one can agree on the membership of the working party. A select committee of the department is proposed, to suggest names for the members of the working party; no one can agree on the membership of the select committee. A recommendation that Senate be asked to nominate the members of the select committee who will nominate the members of the working party who will make proposals for nominations so that the departmental meeting can nominate the external examiners is defeated, on the

grounds that this would be external interference from Senate in the affairs of the department; even though, as the chair points out, the department cannot in any case nominate external examiners, but only recommend names to Senate, who will nominate them. A motion that the names of the two external examiners originally recommended be put again is put, and accepted. The names are put again, and rejected. A motion that there be no external examiners is put, and rejected. Two ladies in blue overalls come in with several cups of tea and a plate of biscuits, and place cups in front of all the people present. A proposal that, since the agenda is moving slowly, discussion continue during tea is put and accepted, with one abstainer, who takes his cup of tea outside and drinks it there. The fact that tea has come without an item settled appears to have some effect: a motion that Professor Marvin be allowed to make his own choice of external examiners, acting on behalf of the department, is put and accepted. Professor Marvin promptly indicates that he will recommend to Senate the two names originally mentioned, an hour before; and then he moves on to the next item.

"A rather contentious item," he says, introducing a proposal that the number of student representatives be increased from six to eight. The six students already there, most of them in sweatshirts, breathe hard, look fierce, lean their heads together; they suppose to discover that there has been no discussion, and that the item, presumably in weakness, has been passed immediately. The tea-ladies come in to remove the cups. Trading on success, the student representatives propose that membership of the department meeting be further expanded, to include representatives from the social sciences. The motion is put and passed. Benita Pream, the administrative assistant, intervenes here, whispering first in Marvin's ear, then addressing the meeting; she states that under regulations the tea-ladies are not entitled to membership of department meetings. The meeting passes a recommendation urging Senate to change regulations in order to permit tea-ladies to serve on department meetings. The resolution and the preceding one are both ruled out of order from the chair, on the ground that neither refers to any item on the agenda of the meeting. A resolution that items not on the agenda of the meeting be allowed is proposed, but is ruled out of order on the grounds that it is not on the

agenda of the meeting. A resolution that the chair be held out of order because it has allowed two motions to come to the vote which are not, according to standing orders, on the agenda of the meeting is refused from the chair, on the grounds that the chair cannot allow motions to come to the vote which are not, according to standing orders, on the agenda of the meeting. Outside it rains a great deal, and the level of the lake rises considerably. "Are all your meetings this boring?" asks Melissa Todoroff, who will later be discovered not to be entitled to be in the meeting at all, since she is only a visitor, and will be asked to leave, and will do so, shouting "Don't worry," whispers Howard. "This is just a preliminary skirmish. It will warm up later." It warms up, in fact, shortly after 17.05, when it is beginning to go dark, and when Professor Marvin reaches item 17, which is concerned with Visiting Speakers. "A non controversial item, I think," says Professor Marvin. "A few proposed names here. I think we can accept them." Roger Fundy raises his hand and says, "Can I ask the chair under whose auspices the invitation to Professor Mangel was issued?" The chair looks bewildered. "Professor Mangel? As far as I know, Dr Fundy, no invitation has been issued to Professor Mangel." "Can I draw the chair's attention to the departmental memo, circulated this very morning, which states that Professor Mangel has been asked here to give a lecture?" "I sent out no such memo," says the chair. "I have here a copy of the departmental memo which the chair says it did not send out," says Roger Fundy. "Perhaps the chair would like to see it." The chair would like to see it. The chair looks at it, inspects the memo, and turns to Minniebush Ho. "It was on the dictaphone," says Miss Ho, with wide oriental eyes, "so I sent it out." "It was on the dictaphone so you sent it out?" murmurs Professor Marvin. "I didn't put it on the dictaphone." "Can I ask the Chairperson?" says Melissa Todoroff. "If that person is aware that the invitation will be seen by all non-Caucasians and women on this campus as a deliberate insult to their genetic origins?" "This is trouble, man," says one of the student representatives, "he's a racist and a sexist." Professor Marvin looks around in some mystification. "Professor Mangel is to my knowledge neither a racist nor a sexist, but a very well-qualified geneticist," he says. "However, since we have not invited him here the question seems scarcely to arise on this

agenda." "In view of the opinion of the chair that Mangel is neither a racist nor a sexist," says Howard, "would that mean that the Chair would be prepared to invite him to this campus, if his name were proposed?" "It isn't proposed," says Marvin. "The point is that Professor Mangel's work is fascist, and we've no business to confirm that by inviting him here," says Miss Todoroff. "I had always thought the distinguishing mark of fascism was its refusal to tolerate free enquiry," Dr Millikin says Marvin, "but the question needs no discussion, since there's no proposal to invite this man. I doubt if we could ever agree on such an invitation. It would be an issue." "May I ask why?" asks Dr Zachery, the *British Journal of Sociology* forgotten. "Why?" asks Fundy. "Do you know what the consequences of inviting that man would be? One doesn't tolerate . . . But that is just what one does," says Dr Zachery. "One tolerates. May I propose, and I think this is in order, since the agenda permits us to make suggestions for visiting speakers, that we issue a formal invitation from this department to Professor Mangel, to come and speak to this department?" There is much noise around the table; Howard sits silent, so silent that Flora Benford leans over on him and murmurs "Don't, I see a hand at work here." "Sssh!" says Howard, "this is a serious issue." "You wish to put that as a motion?" asks Marvin, looking at Zachery. "I do," says Zachery, "and I should like to speak to my motion. I observe, among some of my younger colleagues, perhaps less experienced in recent history than some of us, a real ignorance of the state of affairs we are discussing, Professor Mangel, and myself have a background in common: we are both Jewish, and both grew up in Nazi Germany, and fled here from the rise of fascism. I think we know the meaning of this term, Fascism, and the associated genocide, arose because a climate developed in Germany in which it was held that all intellectual activity conform with an accepted, approved ideology. To make this happen, it was necessary to make a climate in which it became virtually impossible to think, or exist, outside the dominant ideological construct. Those who did were isolated, as now some of our colleagues seek to isolate Professor Mangel." There are many murmurs round the table from the sociologists, all of whom are deeply conscious of having definitions of fascism

they too could give, if asked. "May I continue?" asks Zachery. "Fascism is therefore an elegant sociological construct, a one-system world. Its opposite is contingency or pluralism or liberalism. That means a chaos of opinion and ideology; here are people who find that hard to endure. But in the interests of it, I think we must ask Professor Mangel to come here and lecture." "Then you'll get your chaos all right, if he does," says Fundy. "You know what the radical feeling is about this. You know what uproar and violent protest there always is when someone like Jensen or Eysenck is invited to lecture at a university. The same will happen with Mangel." "Justified violence and protest," says Miss Millikin. "I'm extremely disturbed, Mr Chairman," says Dr Macintosh, "to see so many of my colleagues stopping us from inviting someone we haven't even invited." But now there is much shouting across the table, and Professor Marvin has to stand, and bang his wooden fist down hard onto the desk in front of him, before something like silence returns. "Gentlemen!" he shouts. "Persons!" "Oh, Howard," Howard, "stop picking the plane to bits once it's left the ground." "You're playing games," whispers Flora. "I've not spoken," says Howard. Professor Marvin, now, has resumed his seat. He waits for full quietness, and then he says: "Well, Dr Zachery has proposed a motion, which is new on the table, that we in this department of Social Studies issue an invitation to Professor Mangel to come and lecture here. Does that motion have a second?" "Go on, Flora," whispers Howard. Flora puts her hand up. "Oh," says Marvin, "well, let me briefly note that this issue could become a bone of severe contention, and remind the department of the experience of other universities who have ventured in this unduly charged area, before I put the motion to the vote. Let us be cautious in our actions, cautious but just. Now may I vote those in favour?" The hands go up around the table; Benita Pream rises to count them. "And those against?" Another group of hands, some waving violently, go up; Benita Pream rises once more to count these. She writes the results down on a piece of paper, and sits this over the table top to Marvin, who looks at it. "Well," he says, "this motion has been carried. By 11 votes to 10. I'm sure that's just, but I'm afraid we've con-

mitted ourselves to a real bone of contention." There is uproar at the table. "Castrate the fascists," shouts Melissa Todoroff, and it is now that, on a point of order from Dr Petworth, a constitutional spirit dedicated to such precisians as points of order, it is discovered that Miss Todoroff is not, as a visitor, formally a member of this meeting at all, and therefore has been voting without entitlement, and so she is taken from the room, shouting "Sisters, rebel!" and "Of the pigs!" The table settles. Howard's hand goes up: "Mr Chairman," he says, "may I point out that the vote just taken—and passed by only one vote—now clearly invalid, since Miss Todoroff's should not have been cast." "I had seen that constitutional point," Dr Kink says Marvin. "I'm afraid it leaves us in a very difficult position. You see, that applies not only to the last vote, but to all the votes taken throughout the meeting. Unless we can see a way round it, we may have to start this entire meeting from the beginning again."

There are groans and shouts; Benita Pream, meanwhile, has been fumbling through papers; now she whispers a brief something into the ear of the chair. The chair says: "Oh, good." There is still much noise in the room so Marvin taps the table. "I feel quite sure," he says, "my colleagues will bear with me if I say that it is undesirable to start this entire meeting now appears that this is the only motion today which we passed on a margin of one vote. With the consent of the meeting, I will assume a other votes satisfactory. Do you have that?" The sociologist weary from the fray, agree. "Now our last vote," says Marvin. "As your chairman, have to consider the position here very carefully. Do we happen to know the way Dr Todoroff voted?" "It seems to me rather obvious," says Dr Zachery, "from her comment on leaving." "That's injustice," says Miss Millikin. "Balls should be secret. When one individual's vote can be singled out in this way, it's the system's wrong." "I think there may be another way to answer this," says Marvin, looking at another note from Benita Pream. "I think it's resolved it, I hope to the satisfaction of this meeting." The meeting looks about itself; it does not have the air of a group easily satisfied. "If Todoroff had voted against the motion," says Marvin, "and we simply subtracted her vote, that would leave the voting 11 to nine, with the motion carried. Do we agree?" The meeting agrees. "If, on the other hand, she had voted in the motion, and her vote was subtracted, that would give us a tie, at 10-10. But in the event of such a tie, I as chairman would have had to use my casting vote. In the circumstances, and only because of the circumstances, as a pure matter of procedure and, not of preference, I would have had to vote for the motion. Either way, therefore, the motion may be presumed to have been carried. There is once again much uproar. "Wishy-washy liberal equivocation," shouts Miss Millikin, while her bby squawks by her chair. "A crime against mankind," says Roger Fundy, "can only hurt you, Dr Fundy," says Marvin, "that I do not myself grately relish the idea of Mangel visiting this campus. Not because what has been said about him seems to me true, but because as a department we can do much better without these contentious situations. But this has been forced on me, and there was no other way procedurally for justice to be done." A reactionary reason says Miss Millikin. "Justice," cries Roger Fundy. "Democratic justice is clear injustice." "You always seem to find it convenient when it is in your favour," says Marvin. "This gentleman's motion is a road, through which, many shouts for the vote to be taken, and the level of the lake outside continues to rise, and the darkness increases beyond the big windows with the pile-drivers' lights. The dumper-trucks have stopped; the pile-drivers have been put away; but, high in the dark the lights of the Durham Room shine bright. The meeting goes on, and then, at 17.20, there is a loud ping of Benita Pream's alarm clock, and it is over. Or almost over, for even now they have to consider a proposal that, since there has been no real interest in the meeting, it should for the actual consumption of the tea and the biscuits it is this sort of national time that is finally used to justify a few minutes longer. In order to consider whether it should go on a few minutes longer. The sociologists rise and disperse; Professor Debbison, who has not spoken at all, hurries off to his car, which will take him straight to Heathrow; in the corridor outside the Durham Room, caucuses bubble and discuss coming uphauled. "You were very quiet," says Flora Benford to Howard, as they leave the room. "Well," says Howard, "some of these bones of contention are very hard to resolve." "You've never had that trouble before," says Flora. "You want Mangel. You want a fight." "What me?" asks Pream, innocently, as they get into the lift.

This extract is from Malcolm Bradbury's novel *The History Man*, which will be published on Monday by Secker & Warburg at £3.50.
© Malcolm Bradbury 1975.

Dance Guise and dolls in Paris

it of the Paris dance since the *rentrée* from holidays has been Roland re-interpretation of Coppélia. The Théâtre de la Porte St. Martin, which had strong production including Paolo Bonolis in a one-man show, gave the Coppélia, Paul Bonolis, at the Théâtre de la Porte St. Martin, a very successful performance. The play is a revival of the 19th-century ballet, an almost by-lane re-creation of the original, with a lot of red and blue, and a very successful performance. The play is a revival of the 19th-century ballet, an almost by-lane re-creation of the original, with a lot of red and blue, and a very successful performance.

Coppélia is also a very successful performance. The play is a revival of the 19th-century ballet, an almost by-lane re-creation of the original, with a lot of red and blue, and a very successful performance. The play is a revival of the 19th-century ballet, an almost by-lane re-creation of the original, with a lot of red and blue, and a very successful performance.

How best to describe his performance? There is more than a hint of Maurice Chevalier in it, and something of Fred Astaire, especially in the poetically ingenious dance with the doll, which is a dash of Sacha Guitry. Even so, it is recognizably an older version of the 19th-century ballet, with a lot of red and blue, and a very successful performance.

By coincidence, a fresh approach to the character of Coppélia is the key to another new production of Coppélia, also by a French choreographer, for the Ballet de Wallonie at Charleroi. Artistic Lohs is the producer and his changes come mostly in Act III. First, he consolidates sympathy for the doll-maker by using the dance of the Hours for a sad entry in which he wanders with his doll among a group of swir-

ling apparitions who start as ideal beings but end like in strob lighting. Then, when Coppélia arrives at the wedding, he forgets his grudge, forgives Swandila and Franz to the extent of himself blessing their nuptials, and thus prepares the way for a genuine happy ending with a dance in which even the Burgomaster joins. For once this last act, usually just an appendage to the story (so much so that Petit dispenses with it alto-

gether), really has a function. In the earlier scenes, Lohs has followed tradition closely enough, although with a few original touches, such as having the doll blow kisses to Coppélia from her balcony. His production reveals the company, which I had not seen before, as lively and capable, with 50 dancers (substantially more than any of our own regional companies) and a very impressive line-up.

Elisabetta Terabust played Swandila at the premiere. She is known in London from her appearances with Festival Ballet, but I have never seen her so well suited as she was by Lohs's light, springy dances and she positively radiated happiness. Another guest dancer, Maria Martinez, and no fewer than three of the company's own soloists are also taking this role during the run; quite an impressive line-up.

Jean-Pierre Laporte makes a pleasant Franz and Wojciech Rybak an unusually intelligent Coppélia. In smaller roles, Estella Erman and Lucienne Godin made much of their pretty solos. Jacques Dupont's pointilliste designs are also pretty; they look a little strange at first but come into their own as the work progresses.

John Percival



Dapper Dollmaker: Roland Petit with Lolita Ceranzo.

Serge Lido

Antiques
A gem of an exhibition

How often two biographies of the same person at the same time, one is compared unfavourably with the other. Mishima and Charles are recent examples. In fact, too, there are several people—dealers and writers—who seem to be moving, like, in the same way. It is not just a matter of fashion, one imitating the other. It is something to do with the "genius" of the time, I am sure, expressed in one word: as if refuses leading to it, it burnt out at the same time.

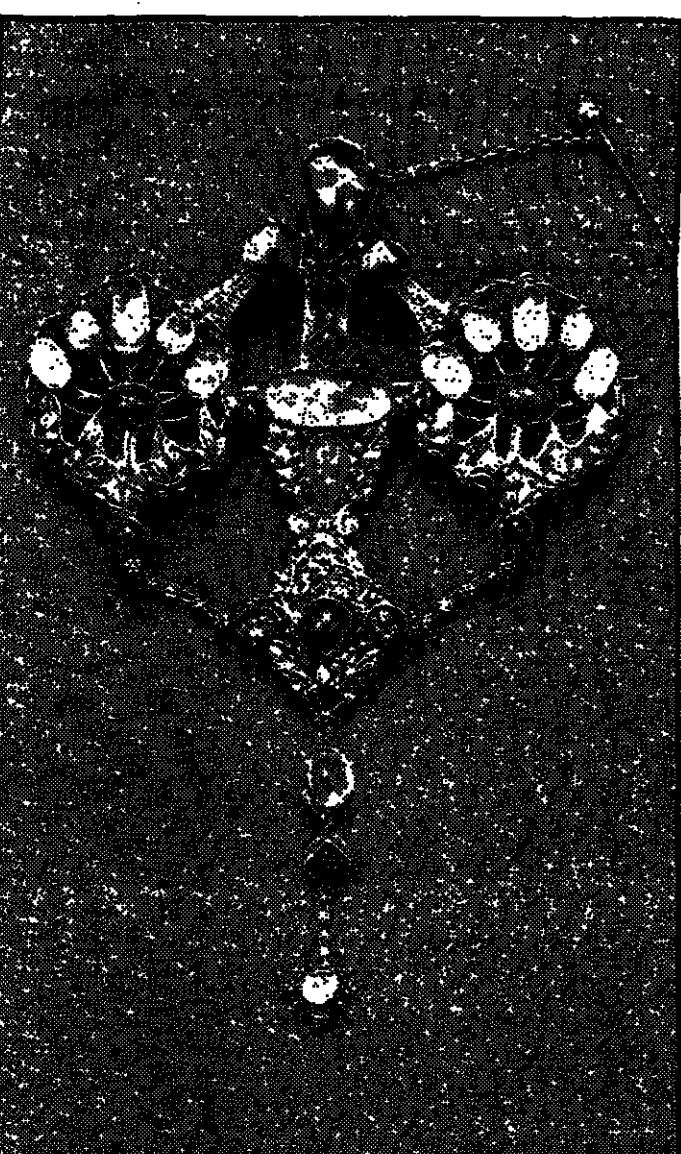
In process, there came out in the early 1960s, a time was ripe for a book about the trials of Oscar Wilde. Two companies made valiantly, and a cartoon showed two of a desert island, one of saying to the other: "I get home, I'm going to make a film about the trials of Wilde."

There has been the year of the early twentieth-century Jewellery. In June, Carver's *European and Jewellery, 1850-1914* (1975), appeared, October Peter Hinks's *The Twentieth Century Jewellery* (1974). Incidentally, can explain why their book, thinner than Mrs. Hinks's, is almost double the

November issue of *The Curator* today, is a issue, with emphasis on the early twentieth-century makers—Tommaso, Luigi Saulini, the Carvers, the Giuliano and John Paul Cooper, a jeweller of the Arts and Crafts movement.

from November 11-23, the Art Society, 148 New Street, W.1, is holding an exhibition of "Jewellery and Design, 1850-1930," in Paul Cooper, 1869-1930. Some of the exhibits loan, but most are for sale. The exhibition is a very successful performance.

Like the Celtic revival, the Hispano-Mauresque and Assyrian revivals were inspired by archaeological discoveries, in the 1840s. The Roman goldsmith Fortunato Pio Castellani revived the ancient Etruscan art of granulation (described by Mrs. Gere as "surface decoration of gold-work carried out in minute beads of gold"), and the work of the Castellani family was



A 1908 brooch
by
John Paul Cooper,
with
his original design
for it

much admired and imitated in England, notably by John Brodgen and Robert Phillips, who employed a number of Italian workmen, including, for some years, Carlo Doria, who may have made for him an Etruscan-style gold-encrusted necklace in the FAS show. The opening of Tutankhamun's tomb in 1922 brought about a new and powerful Egyptian revival.

John Paul Cooper (1869-1933) has been made the star of the show. The son of a Leicester hosier, he was a contemporary of Edward Gordon Craig at Bradford College, where he began to read Ruskin. In 1889 he entered the office of J. D. Sedding, the architect (on whom Cooper wrote an essay, printed in a superb book issued last month, *Edwardian Architecture and its Origins*, edited by Alan Service, Architectural Press, £18). He spent much of his time sketching and measuring churches

and Psyche, set with two chrysoprases, three garnets and a moonstone, is illustrated as No. 1067 in Cooper's stock book. It cost him £5 14s 2d to make and he sold it for £12. The price today is £250.

Here is an idea of some of the other prices in the F. A. S. show. It is a good place to buy, because in most jewellers' shops one pays 25 per cent VAT on top of the dealer's price; but here, as most of the items are classified as "of collectors' interest" (the Victoria and Albert has bought some pieces), there is no additional tax liability to the purchaser—though the dealer pays 25 per cent of his profit in VAT.

A gold brooch made by Carlo Giuliano, c. 1880, with enamelled decoration set with lapis-lazuli, is £500. A pendant by the same maker, about 1870, in gold with enamel, a sapphire, four emeralds and four pearls, is £950. Lower down the price scale is a silver

and enamel brooch by Murrell, Bennett & Co, about 1905, at £45. A necklace and pendant delicately designed and made by Mr and Mrs Arthur Gaskin, also about 1905, in silver and mother-of-pearl, is £225. A lovely ring of silver and moonstones, probably by the Artificers' Guild, is £137.50. Among the fine pieces not for sale is a silver necklace designed and made by Sir Alfred Gilbert (of "Eros", Piccadilly, fame); he would fit into its constricted Art Nouveau form in a continuous interwoven design, in 20 minutes flat for a friend of his daughter who was on the point of departure for a ball and thought she needed some starting jewelry.

The Fine Art Society asks me to emphasize that its exhibition does not open until November 11, and that no exhibit can be shown or sold before then.

Bevis Hillier

ORLANDO GIBBONS

1853-1925 A Celebration of his works

THE GIBBONS CONCERT OF VOICES THE JAYE CONSORT OF VIOLS

and Malcolm Rose organ

Tues., 4 November, at 7.30 p.m.

WESTMINSTER ABBEY

Admission by programme: £1.80 (Choir) £1.00 (Transverse).
Great West Door on the night from 6.00 p.m.
Management: Helen Anderson.



THE ROYAL OPERA HOUSE IN ASSOCIATION WITH SCOTT CONCERT PROMOTIONS LTD. PRESENTS Covent Garden Sunday Concerts

Tomorrow at 8 p.m.
VICTORIA DE LOS ANGELES is indisposed.
At The Royal Opera House's special request

ELISABETH SCHWARZKOPF

will give a recital. Programme to be announced. Pianist: Geoffrey Parsons
Tickets: 50p-£3.25 Tel.: 01-246 1066

ST. JOHN'S, SMITH SQUARE, WESTMINSTER, SW1 SUNDAY, 9 NOVEMBER at 7.30 p.m.

LONDON ARTISTS PRESENTS GALWAY/GOLDSTONE DUO

Introduction and Variations on 'The Bells in A' Op. 18 SCHUBERT
Sonata in A major Op. 10, No. 34
Sonata in A major Op. 10, No. 34
Sonata in A major Op. 10, No. 34
Sonata in A major Op. 10, No. 34

Tickets: £1.50 (students 50p), unsung from 1955 & 1956, £1.50 (Mon-Fri),
122/124 Wigmore Street, W.1, or at door on night from 6.45 p.m.

ST. JOHN'S, SMITH SQUARE, S.W.1 FRIDAY, 7th NOVEMBER at 7.30 p.m.

ENGLISH TASKIN PLAYERS

Conrad Kalar violin
Charles Tarnell cello
Works by Lohelius, P. Couperin, Marais, Lohelius, J. S. Bach,
C. P. E. Bach, Handel.

£1.00, 50p (students 50p), unsung from 1955 & 1956, £1.50 (Mon-Fri),
122/124 Wigmore Street, W.1, or at door on night from 6.45 p.m.

FAIRFIELD HALL, CROYDON WEDNESDAY, 5 NOVEMBER at 8 p.m.

Park Lane Group presents THE STORY OF RAGTIME

Introduced by Charles Fox
KEITH NICHOLS AND HIS RAGTIME ORCHESTRA
Programme includes rag by Scott Joplin,
Fats Waller, Jelly Roll Morton, etc.

£1.75, £1.50, £1.25, £1.00, 75p (10-15s 50p) or from Box Office, Park Lane,
Croydon.

CINEMAS

WARNER WEST END, Leicester Square.
Till: 10.00 p.m.
1. Today: James Mason, Robert
Culp. INSIDE OUT (A). 1.50, 2.50,
3.50, 5.00, 7.50, 10.00. Late show
Sun. 3.50, 5.00, 7.50, 10.00.
2. Great Hackman NIGHT MOVIES (X).
1.50, 2.50, 3.50, 5.00, 7.50, 10.00.
3. NEW! SIN (X). Sep. prog. 2.50,
5.50, 8.50. Late show Sat. 11.00
p.m.

ART EXHIBITIONS

ABBOTT & HOLDER'S
SPECIAL EXHIBITION
200 SELECTED WATERCOLOURS
Starts Tuesday 8 p.m.-7 p.m.
at Alden Club Gallery
Thurs-Fri 10-12. Sat. 10-12.
14 South Street, W.1
01-728 2416

ACKERMANN
3 Old Bond Street, London, W.1.
01-358 3288
ANNOUNCEMENT
OF
ENGLISH SPORTING PAINTINGS
AND ENGRAVINGS
15th-18th Century
Weekdays: 10-5.30. Sat. 10-1.
AGNEW GALLERY, 43 Old Bond St.,
W.1. 01-406 1001
18th-19th Century including BERNARD
PASCAL, 18th-19th Century, 10-12.30.
Mon-Fri 9.30-5.30. Thurs. 10-12.30.
COMMONWEALTH ART GALLERY (1002
32nd), RICHARD ENGLAND: architecture,
sculpture, prints, JULIA
CAPRA: wall-hangings, embroidery.
Until 9 Nov. Weekdays: 10-5.30.
Suns. 10-5.30. Adm. free.

FINE ART SOCIETY
148 New Bond Street, 01-609 5116
THOMAS BARNES until 6 Nov.

FOYLER ART GALLERY, "Staring
Points": The Original Influence of
the Bauhaus on the Development of
Design. An exhibition by Heinz Edgar
Rieser, 8-6 daily until 6th Nov. 10-5.
115-117 Charing Cross Road, London,
W.C.2

FROST AND REED GALLERY, 41 New
Bond Street, LONDON. 01-609 5116
10th-11th Oct. 10-5. Sat. 9-30.
10-12.30

GALLERY 21, 13a Grafton St., W.1.
Gard. Wind. - 10-12.30. 10-12.30.
Graphic & Cam. 1962-1975
Until 15 Nov. 10-12.30. 10-5.30.
Sats. 10-12.30. 10-12.30.

GERALD M. NORMAN GALLERY
8 Duke Street, St. James's, S.W.1
Autumn Exhibition
Fine Early English Watercolours
Until Nov. 5. 10-1.
GIMPEL FILLS, 50 Davis St., W.1. 495
2488. BARBARA HEPWORTH, 50
Sculptures, 10-12.30

HALLITT, GOODEN & FOX
38 St. James's, St. James's,
London, W.1. 01-406 1001
Loan Exhibition in aid of
The National Art-Collection Fund
Until 21st November
Mon-Fri 10-5.30

HEIM GALLERY
50 Johnson St., S.W.1
GERMAN PAINTING AND DRAWINGS
Exhibition from
German Museums
Mon-Fri 9.30-5.30. Entrance 50p

HOYLE ART GALLERY, "Staring
Points": The Original Influence of
the Bauhaus on the Development of
Design. An exhibition by Heinz Edgar
Rieser, 8-6 daily until 6th Nov. 10-5.
115-117 Charing Cross Road, London,
W.C.2

MAJORIE PARR GALLERY
285 Kings Road, Chelsea, S.W.3
Paintings by Claude Monet
Until Nov. 22nd. Closed Mondays.
Open all Saturdays

ROLAND BROWNE & DEBANDER
19 Grafton St., W.1. 01-750 7548
ROBIN PHILLIPS, 10-12.30. 10-5.30.
Sats. 10-12.30. 10-12.30.

ROYAL ACADEMY OF ARTS
LANDSCAPES FROM
SOVIET MUSEUMS
Until 30 November. Weekdays 10-6.
Suns. 10-5.30. Adm. 50p. Mondays
50p. Students and scholars half
price.

SERPENTINE GALLERY, Kensington
Gardens (Art Council), 10-5 daily
until 21st Nov. 10-5.30. 10-5.30.
MARK BOYLE, 10-12.30. 10-5.30.

TRYON GALLERY, 41 Dover St., W.1.
01-493 5151. ONE MAN'S AFRICA
Paintings by Robert Berman, until
Nov. 4. Mon-Fri 9.30-6.

WILLIAMSON GALLERY, 38
Albemarle St., W.1. 493 0728

NORWICH SCHOOL, 1810-50
11 Motcomb St. 01-444
RALPH STEADMAN
"The Hunting of the Shark"
Drawings and Etchings
and a retrospective view.

MARJORIE PARR GALLERY
285 Kings Road, Chelsea, S.W.3
Paintings by Claude Monet
Until Nov. 22nd. Closed Mondays.
Open all Saturdays

ROLAND BROWNE & DEBANDER
19 Grafton St., W.1. 01-750 7548
ROBIN PHILLIPS, 10-12.30. 10-5.30.
Sats. 10-12.30. 10-12.30.

ROYAL ACADEMY OF ARTS
LANDSCAPES FROM
SOVIET MUSEUMS
Until 30 November. Weekdays 10-6.
Suns. 10-5.30. Adm. 50p. Mondays
50p. Students and scholars half
price.

SERPENTINE GALLERY, Kensington
Gardens (Art Council), 10-5 daily
until 21st Nov. 10-5.30. 10-5.30.
MARK BOYLE, 10-12.30. 10-5.30.

TRYON GALLERY, 41 Dover St., W.1.
01-493 5151. ONE MAN'S AFRICA
Paintings by Robert Berman, until
Nov. 4. Mon-Fri 9.30-6.

WILLIAMSON GALLERY, 38
Albemarle St., W.1. 493 0728

NORWICH SCHOOL, 1810-50
11 Motcomb St. 01-444
RALPH STEADMAN
"The Hunting of the Shark"
Drawings and Etchings
and a retrospective view.

MARJORIE PARR GALLERY
285 Kings Road, Chelsea, S.W.3
Paintings by Claude Monet
Until Nov. 22nd. Closed Mondays.
Open all Saturdays

ROLAND BROWNE & DEBANDER
19 Grafton St., W.1. 01-750 7548
ROBIN PHILLIPS, 10-12.30. 10-5.30.
Sats. 10-12.30. 10-12.30.

ROYAL ACADEMY OF ARTS
LANDSCAPES FROM
SOVIET MUSEUMS
Until 30 November. Weekdays 10-6.
Suns. 10-5.30. Adm. 50p. Mondays
50p. Students and scholars half
price.

SERPENTINE GALLERY, Kensington
Gardens (Art Council), 10-5 daily
until 21st Nov. 10-5.30. 10-5.30.
MARK BOYLE, 10-12.30. 10-5.30.

TRYON GALLERY, 41 Dover St., W.1.
01-493 5151. ONE MAN'S AFRICA
Paintings by Robert Berman, until
Nov. 4. Mon-Fri 9.30-6.

WILLIAMSON GALLERY, 38
Albemarle St., W.1. 493 0728

NORWICH SCHOOL, 1810-50
11 Motcomb St. 01-444
RALPH STEADMAN
"The Hunting of the Shark"
Drawings and Etchings
and a retrospective view.

MARJORIE PARR GALLERY
285 Kings Road, Chelsea, S.W.3
Paintings by Claude Monet
Until Nov. 22nd. Closed Mondays.
Open all Saturdays

ROLAND BROWNE & DEBANDER
19 Grafton St., W.1. 01-750 7548
ROBIN PHILLIPS, 10-12.30. 10-5.30.
Sats. 10-12.30. 10-12.30.

ROYAL ACADEMY OF ARTS
LANDSCAPES FROM
SOVIET MUSEUMS
Until 30 November. Weekdays 10-6.
Suns. 10-5.30. Adm. 50p. Mondays
50p. Students and scholars half
price.

SERPENTINE GALLERY, Kensington
Gardens (Art Council), 10-5 daily
until 21st Nov. 10-5.30. 10-5.30.
MARK BOYLE, 10-12.30. 10-5.30.

TRYON GALLERY, 41 Dover St., W.1.
01-493 5151. ONE MAN'S AFRICA
Paintings by Robert Berman, until
Nov. 4. Mon-Fri 9.30-6.

WILLIAMSON GALLERY, 38
Albemarle St., W.1. 493 0728

NORWICH SCHOOL, 1810-50
11 Motcomb St. 01-444
RALPH STEADMAN
"The Hunting of the Shark"
Drawings and Etchings
and a retrospective view.

MARJORIE PARR GALLERY
285 Kings Road, Chelsea, S.W.3
Paintings by Claude Monet
Until Nov. 22nd. Closed Mondays.
Open all Saturdays

ROLAND BROWNE & DEBANDER
19 Grafton St., W.1. 01-750 7548
ROBIN PHILLIPS, 10-12.30. 10-5.30.
Sats. 10-12.30. 10-12.30.

ROYAL ACADEMY OF ARTS
LANDSCAPES FROM
SOVIET MUSEUMS
Until 30 November. Weekdays 10-6.
Suns. 10-5.30. Adm. 50p. Mondays
50p. Students and scholars half
price.

SERPENTINE GALLERY, Kensington
Gardens (Art Council), 10-5 daily
until 21st Nov. 10-5.30. 10-5.30.
MARK BOYLE, 10-12.30. 10-5.30.

TRYON GALLERY, 41 Dover St., W.1.
01-493 5151. ONE MAN'S AFRICA
Paintings by Robert Berman, until
Nov. 4. Mon-Fri 9.30-6.

WILLIAMSON GALLERY, 38
Albemarle St., W.1. 493 0728

NORWICH SCHOOL, 1810-50
11 Motcomb St. 01-444
RALPH STEADMAN
"The Hunting of the Shark"
Drawings and Etchings
and a retrospective view.

MARJORIE PARR GALLERY
285 Kings Road, Chelsea, S.W.3
Paintings by Claude Monet
Until Nov. 22nd. Closed Mondays.
Open all Saturdays

ROLAND BROWNE & DEBANDER
19 Grafton St., W.1. 01-750 7548
ROBIN PHILLIPS, 10-12.30. 10-5.30.
Sats. 10-12.30. 10-12.30.

ROYAL ACADEMY OF ARTS
LANDSCAPES FROM
SOVIET MUSEUMS
Until 30 November. Weekdays 10-6.
Suns. 10-5.30. Adm. 50p. Mondays
50p. Students and scholars half
price.

SERPENTINE GALLERY, Kensington
Gardens (Art Council), 10-5 daily
until 21st Nov. 10-5.30. 10-5.30.
MARK BOYLE, 10-12.30. 10-5.30.

TRYON GALLERY, 41 Dover St., W.1.
01-493 5151. ONE MAN'S AFRICA
Paintings by Robert Berman, until
Nov. 4. Mon-Fri 9.30-6.

WILLIAMSON GALLERY, 38
Albemarle St., W.1. 493 0728

NORWICH SCHOOL, 1810-50
11 Motcomb St. 01-444
RALPH STEADMAN
"The Hunting of the Shark"
Drawings and Etchings
and a retrospective view.

MARJORIE PARR GALLERY
285 Kings Road, Chelsea, S.W.3
Paintings by Claude Monet
Until Nov. 22nd. Closed Mondays.
Open all Saturdays

ROLAND BROWNE & DEBANDER
19 Grafton St., W.1. 01-750 7548
ROBIN PHILLIPS, 10-12.30. 10-5.30.
Sats. 10-12.30. 10-12.30.

ROYAL ACADEMY OF ARTS
LANDSCAPES FROM
SOVIET MUSEUMS
Until 30 November. Weekdays 10-6.
Suns. 10-5.30. Adm. 50p. Mondays
50p. Students and scholars half
price.

SERPENTINE GALLERY, Kensington
Gardens (Art Council), 10-5 daily
until 21st Nov. 10-5.30. 10-5.30.
MARK BOYLE, 10-12.30. 10-5.30.

TRYON GALLERY, 41 Dover St., W.1.
01-493 5151. ONE MAN'S AFRICA
Paintings by Robert Berman, until
Nov. 4. Mon-Fri 9.30-6.

WILLIAMSON GALLERY, 38
Albemarle St., W.1. 493 0728

NORWICH SCHOOL, 1810-50
11 Motcomb St. 01-444
RALPH STEADMAN
"The Hunting of the Shark"
Drawings and Etchings
and a retrospective view.

MARJORIE PARR GALLERY
285 Kings Road, Chelsea, S.W.3
Paintings by Claude Monet
Until Nov. 22nd. Closed Mondays.
Open all Saturdays

ROLAND BROWNE & DEBANDER
19 Grafton St., W.1. 01-750 7548
ROBIN PHILLIPS, 10-12.30. 10-5.30.
Sats. 10-12.30. 10-12.30.

ROYAL ACADEMY OF ARTS
LANDSCAPES FROM
SOVIET MUSEUMS
Until 30 November. Weekdays 10-6.
Suns. 10-5.30. Adm. 50p. Mondays
50p. Students and scholars half
price.

SERPENTINE GALLERY, Kensington
Gardens (Art Council), 10-5 daily
until 21st Nov. 10-5.30. 10-5.30.
MARK BOYLE, 10-12.30. 10-5.30.

TRYON GALLERY, 41 Dover St., W.1.
01-493 5151. ONE MAN'S AFRICA
Paintings by Robert Berman, until
Nov. 4. Mon-Fri 9.30-6.

WILLIAMSON GALLERY, 38
Albemarle St., W.1. 493 0728

NORWICH SCHOOL, 1810-50
11 Motcomb St. 01-444
RALPH STEADMAN
"The Hunting of the Shark"
Drawings and Etchings
and a retrospective view.

MARJORIE PARR GALLERY
285 Kings Road, Chelsea, S.W.3
Paintings by Claude Monet
Until Nov. 22nd. Closed Mondays.
Open all Saturdays

ROLAND BROWNE & DEBANDER
19 Grafton St., W.1. 01-750 7548
ROBIN PHILLIPS, 10-12.30. 10-5.30.
Sats. 10-12.30. 10-12.30.

English rugby needs ladder to the top

(10.5). Motor Cycling: Evel Knievel (3.10). Wrestling: Sheffield promotion (4.0). IFA—tomorrow. Football: Big Match (2.0).

Liberal concession should enable William Pitt to increase gains

Hardier won a nürdle race at Morant. The credit for his brilliant way that Hardier j his fences must go through Thomson Jones's stable j lan Watkinson, who has t him so well on the sch ground on the links at marker. Watkinson was re with the ride on Hardier y day and they were an eff partnership.

Grand Canyon, a horse b New Zealand, and brought here from the land of his by Pat Samuel of Canus of Australia, a son of a son of

his career here by winning the first division of the Western Novices Hurdle. Grand Canyon, Oakville, was exported to New Zealand from this state where he won the Dee Stakes with Billy Elsey in 1961, the year Elsey took command at the field in Malton after spending previous nine years assisting his father, that much respected character, Captain Charles Grand Canyon is trained by Derek Kent, whose horse landed a double with a New Zealand-bred horse, Boy, in the Pirbright Handicap. Steeplechase evaporated. Tinker Boy misjudged one in the back straight so badly

left) upsides with Gunner
right before going on to win
programme

[Television (IEA): 1.45, 2.15 and 2.45 races]

12.45 LITTLEWORTH STEEPCHASE (H
68yd)
3. 2000-2 Garrison (GB) (J. Goldsmith), Thomas

2 230215 Whorren (Mrs J. Cress), F. Wintner, 8-10-12 Mr N. B. H. Duffin
9 003-116 No Defence (Mrs C. Harvey), D. Nicholson, 6-10-10 J. Salter
Evans No Defence, 6-4 Vikrom, 4-1 Gurnahche.

1.15 HAMPTON COURT STEEPLECHASE (Handicap: £1,191)
3m 11yds

2 231001 Nephene (R. Macaulay), F. Wintner, 9-12-3 V. Gosling
3 231006 Cuckider (C.D.) Mrs S. Lamburton, R. Rumbold, 10-11-15
4 140-111 Man on the Moon (F. Pullen), J. Clifford, 6-11-40
5 140-111 The Prince of Wales (F. Pullen), J. Clifford, 6-11-40
6 140-111 Tudor View (C. P. Upton), Upton, 10-9-50
7 140-111 Noble Nephene, G-1 Cuckider, 7-2 Man on the Moon, 8-1 Tudor View
10-1 Proud Tarquin.

1.45 JOHN SKAPEING HURDLE (£5,533: 2m)

3 232729-1 Mynna Rump (O. H. Sook), 11-1-11
4 232729-2 Mynna Rump (O. H. Sook), 11-1-11
5 232729-3 Mynna Rump (O. H. Sook), 11-1-11
6 232729-4 Mynna Rump (O. H. Sook), 11-1-11
7 232729-5 Mynna Rump (O. H. Sook), 11-1-11
8 232729-6 Mynna Rump (O. H. Sook), 11-1-11
9 232729-7 Mynna Rump (O. H. Sook), 11-1-11
10 232729-8 Mynna Rump (O. H. Sook), 11-1-11
11 232729-9 Mynna Rump (O. H. Sook), 11-1-11
12 232729-10 Mynna Rump (O. H. Sook), 11-1-11
13 232729-11 Mynna Rump (O. H. Sook), 11-1-11
14 232729-12 Mynna Rump (O. H. Sook), 11-1-11
15 232729-13 Mynna Rump (O. H. Sook), 11-1-11
16 232729-14 Mynna Rump (O. H. Sook), 11-1-11
17 232729-15 Mynna Rump (O. H. Sook), 11-1-11
18 232729-16 Mynna Rump (O. H. Sook), 11-1-11
19 232729-17 Mynna Rump (O. H. Sook), 11-1-11
20 232729-18 Mynna Rump (O. H. Sook), 11-1-11
21 232729-19 Mynna Rump (O. H. Sook), 11-1-11
22 232729-20 Mynna Rump (O. H. Sook), 11-1-11
23 232729-21 Mynna Rump (O. H. Sook), 11-1-11
24 232729-22 Mynna Rump (O. H. Sook), 11-1-11
25 232729-23 Mynna Rump (O. H. Sook), 11-1-11
26 232729-24 Mynna Rump (O. H. Sook), 11-1-11
27 232729-25 Mynna Rump (O. H. Sook), 11-1-11
28 232729-26 Mynna Rump (O. H. Sook), 11-1-11
29 232729-27 Mynna Rump (O. H. Sook), 11-1-11
30 232729-28 Mynna Rump (O. H. Sook), 11-1-11
31 232729-29 Mynna Rump (O. H. Sook), 11-1-11
32 232729-30 Mynna Rump (O. H. Sook), 11-1-11
33 232729-31 Mynna Rump (O. H. Sook), 11-1-11
34 232729-32 Mynna Rump (O. H. Sook), 11-1-11
35 232729-33 Mynna Rump (O. H. Sook), 11-1-11
36 232729-34 Mynna Rump (O. H. Sook), 11-1-11
37 232729-35 Mynna Rump (O. H. Sook), 11-1-11
38 232729-36 Mynna Rump (O. H. Sook), 11-1-11
39 232729-37 Mynna Rump (O. H. Sook), 11-1-11
40 232729-38 Mynna Rump (O. H. Sook), 11-1-11
41 232729-39 Mynna Rump (O. H. Sook), 11-1-11
42 232729-40 Mynna Rump (O. H. Sook), 11-1-11
43 232729-41 Mynna Rump (O. H. Sook), 11-1-11
44 232729-42 Mynna Rump (O. H. Sook), 11-1-11
45 232729-43 Mynna Rump (O. H. Sook), 11-1-11
46 232729-44 Mynna Rump (O. H. Sook), 11-1-11
47 232729-45 Mynna Rump (O. H. Sook), 11-1-11
48 232729-46 Mynna Rump (O. H. Sook), 11-1-11
49 232729-47 Mynna Rump (O. H. Sook), 11-1-11
50 232729-48 Mynna Rump (O. H. Sook), 11-1-11
51 232729-49 Mynna Rump (O. H. Sook), 11-1-11
52 232729-50 Mynna Rump (O. H. Sook), 11-1-11
53 232729-51 Mynna Rump (O. H. Sook), 11-1-11
54 232729-52 Mynna Rump (O. H. Sook), 11-1-11
55 232729-53 Mynna Rump (O. H. Sook), 11-1-11
56 232729-54 Mynna Rump (O. H. Sook), 11-1-11
57 232729-55 Mynna Rump (O. H. Sook), 11-1-11
58 232729-56 Mynna Rump (O. H. Sook), 11-1-11
59 232729-57 Mynna Rump (O. H. Sook), 11-1-11
60 232729-58 Mynna Rump (O. H. Sook), 11-1-11
61 232729-59 Mynna Rump (O. H. Sook), 11-1-11
62 232729-60 Mynna Rump (O. H. Sook), 11-1-11
63 232729-61 Mynna Rump (O. H. Sook), 11-1-11
64 232729-62 Mynna Rump (O. H. Sook), 11-1-11
65 232729-63 Mynna Rump (O. H. Sook), 11-1-11
66 232729-64 Mynna Rump (O. H. Sook), 11-1-11
67 232729-65 Mynna Rump (O. H. Sook), 11-1-11
68 232729-66 Mynna Rump (O. H. Sook), 11-1-11
69 232729-67 Mynna Rump (O. H. Sook), 11-1-11
70 232729-68 Mynna Rump (O. H. Sook), 11-1-11
71 232729-69 Mynna Rump (O. H. Sook), 11-1-11
72 232729-70 Mynna Rump (O. H. Sook), 11-1-11
73 232729-71 Mynna Rump (O. H. Sook), 11-1-11
74 232729-72 Mynna Rump (O. H. Sook), 11-1-11
75 232729-73 Mynna Rump (O. H. Sook), 11-1-11
76 232729-74 Mynna Rump (O. H. Sook), 11-1-11
77 232729-75 Mynna Rump (O. H. Sook), 11-1-11
78 232729-76 Mynna Rump (O. H. Sook), 11-1-11
79 232729-77 Mynna Rump (O. H. Sook), 11-1-11
80 232729-78 Mynna Rump (O. H. Sook), 11-1-11
81 232729-79 Mynna Rump (O. H. Sook), 11-1-11
82 232729-80 Mynna Rump (O. H. Sook), 11-1-11
83 232729-81 Mynna Rump (O. H. Sook), 11-1-11
84 232729-82 Mynna Rump (O. H. Sook), 11-1-11
85 232729-83 Mynna Rump (O. H. Sook), 11-1-11
86 232729-84 Mynna Rump (O. H. Sook), 11-1-11
87 232729-85 Mynna Rump (O. H. Sook), 11-1-11
88 232729-86 Mynna Rump (O. H. Sook), 11-1-11
89 232729-87 Mynna Rump (O. H. Sook), 11-1-11
90 232729-88 Mynna Rump (O. H. Sook), 11-1-11
91 232729-89 Mynna Rump (O. H. Sook), 11-1-11
92 232729-90 Mynna Rump (O. H. Sook), 11-1-11
93 232729-91 Mynna Rump (O. H. Sook), 11-1-11
94 232729-92 Mynna Rump (O. H. Sook), 11-1-11
95 232729-93 Mynna Rump (O. H. Sook), 11-1-11
96 232729-94 Mynna Rump (O. H. Sook), 11-1-11
97 232729-95 Mynna Rump (O. H. Sook), 11-1-11
98 232729-96 Mynna Rump (O. H. Sook), 11-1-11
99 232729-97 Mynna Rump (O. H. Sook), 11-1-11
100 232729-98 Mynna Rump (O. H. Sook), 11-1-11
101 232729-99 Mynna Rump (O. H. Sook), 11-1-11
102 232729-100 Mynna Rump (O. H. Sook), 11-1-11
103 232729-101 Mynna Rump (O. H. Sook), 11-1-11
104 232729-102 Mynna Rump (O. H. Sook), 11-1-11
105 232729-103 Mynna Rump (O. H. Sook), 11-1-11
106 232729-104 Mynna Rump (O. H. Sook), 11-1-11
107 232729-105 Mynna Rump (O. H. Sook), 11-1-11
108 232729-106 Mynna Rump (O. H. Sook),

6 3217- Fishing Tally (CD) (P. Upton, Upton, 8-147 7-150. S. Wood
 2-1132- Rocky Avenue (CD) (D. Stanton, M. Tate, 8-177 7-137. J. Mc
 6 61120-2 William Pitt (CD) (R. Jones, S. Ingham, 5-111 4-111. R. K
 2 61120-3 William Pitt (CD) (R. Jones, S. Ingham, 5-111 4-111. R. K
 41-13 Indian Mark (CD) (J. Rowe, W. Marshall, 5-10-11 M. Wagi
 41-13 Indian Mark (CD) (J. Rowe, W. Marshall, 5-10-11 M. Wagi
 9-4 William Pitt, 1-14 Supreme Lane, 9-2 Truett, 1-11 Moyns (Trot), 1-1
 2-1132- Rocky Avenue (CD) (D. Stanton, M. Tate, 8-177 7-137. J. Mc

2.15 SANDOWN STEEPCHASE (Handicap, £2157. 2m)
 1 2220-11 Tingle Creek (CD) (Mrs W. Whitaker, 9-13-11 8-13. S. Dav
 3 1212-0 Shaggy Result (CD) (Mrs B. Mehan, R. Turner, 5-10-11 4-11. T. Arn
 3 0021-1 Golden Seal (W. Whorby, R. Turner, 8-10-7 7-10. S. C. T. Arn

4-6 Tingle Creek, 1-10 Shaggy Result, 6-1 Golden Seal, 5-10-11 4-11. T. Arn

2.45 LADROKE HURDLE (Handicap, £1152. 2m)
 4-6 Tingle Creek, 1-10 Shaggy Result, 6-1 Golden Seal, 5-10-11 4-11. T. Arn

[illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible]

Chrysler's chiefs in US discuss request by British Government

	Bank bills	Bank sell
Australia S	1.68	1.62
Australia S	38.50	36.50
Belgium Fr	84.00	81.00
Canada	2.16	2.10
Denmark Kr	17.70	17.30
Finland Mk	3.10	2.85
France Fr	9.25	8.95
Germany DM	9.25	8.95
Greece Dr	75.00	71.00
Hongkong S	10.55	10.25
Italy L	1535.60	1500.00
Netherlands Gld	850.00	825.00
Netherlands Gld	5.53	5.25
Norway Kr	11.60	11.25
Portugal Esc	86.00	79.00
Spain Ptas	1.71	1.67
Spain Pes	127.50	123.00
Sweden Kr	9.25	8.95
Switzerland Fr	5.60	5.40
Switzerland Fr	4.30	4.15
Yugoslavia Dr	23.52	22.70

Prices for small denomination bank notes supplied on request by Bureau of International Ltd. Different rates to be received for large bills and other foreign currency business.

Bank Trust :
 American Sureties
 17

PERSONAL INVESTMENT AND FINANCE

Pensions

Filling in gaps to aid the long term sick

Apart from the lack of provision for lump sums on retirement, and the inadequacy of benefits on death, the most important shortcomings of Barbara Castle's new state pension scheme, starting in 1978, relates to people who become incapacitated.

Do not misunderstand this comment: Mrs Castle has shown concern for this problem, and has obviously tried hard to do something about it. A problem which cannot be solved at the first attempt.

The protection built into the new scheme will mean that the full rate of pension will be payable to anyone who has worked for at least 20 years. One of the features of the scheme is the calculation of the rate of pension from the earnings of the 20 best years out of the working lifetime of the pensioner.

In order for the pensioner to qualify for this pension, contributions must have been paid, in the normal way, during most of the pensioner's working life after 1978, but the contributions paid and earnings received in any years outside the best 20 will be ignored for purposes of calculating the rate of pension.

The new scheme will allow contributions to be waived in certain circumstances—that is to say, for purposes of assessing entitlement to full pension, a contributor who has missed paying will be treated as though he had in fact paid.

One such circumstance will be where the contributor is incapacitated. Provided, therefore, that he has 20 years earnings from which to calculate the rate of his pension, his entitlement to full pension will not be affected by his incapacity.

It is important to realize what this does not do, as well as what it achieves: it does not deal with the problems posed by people who become incapacitated before the age of 16, or for 20 years—some of them perhaps unable to work at all. It is difficult indeed to see how an earnings-related scheme can do anything for such people.

For employees, the gap in the present scheme arises from the absence of any provision for pensions to start before pensionable age (65 for men, 60 for women). The protection I have described above, covers only the position after the contributor starts to draw his pension after attaining pensionable age. (The state sickpay scheme, which provides earnings-related benefits, is only intended to cover temporary incapacity, and there is a limit on the length of time for which benefits may be paid.)

In a normal occupational scheme, a member whose health deteriorates permanently before he reaches retirement age is normally allowed to go on retirement at an earlier age, and start drawing his pension straight away. The amount of pension he will get will depend on the rules of the scheme, and the generosity of treatment of such cases varies enormously.

The Inland Revenue allow a scheme, in such circumstances, to pay the amount of pension which the member would have received had he gone on working until his normal retirement date at the rate of pension he was receiving before he became retired.

Some schemes allow benefits on this basis, but the majority scale the pension down in proportion to the actual length of service compared with the full further because it is being paid earlier. The resultant pension may be very small indeed.

So it is not only the state scheme which has a gap in provision in this respect. I think, however, that the state scheme may receive more attention from employers in future, and that more generous treatment may become the normal practice.

The employer who envisages contracting in and running a scheme on top—either to give cash benefits or death benefits, or on an integrated basis to top up the pension—may very well include a temporary supplementary pension benefit up to the state pensionable age for anyone forced for health reasons to retire prematurely.

The cost would not be anything like as heavy as the provision of a full pension for employees retiring early under the present structure, because the extra pension would stop when the state pension became payable; the protection built into the state scheme would then become effective and the state would take over the full liability which would have built up if the member had been able to go on working.

This would cover the general run of cases of people retiring prematurely. In normal circumstances it is people getting somewhere near retirement age, who retire on health grounds, or whose state of health gradually deteriorates with advancing years, or as they become more susceptible to serious long term illnesses.

The younger man who contracts an incapacitating illness and can no longer work presents a somewhat different problem, although an equally serious one. In this case it is more appropriate to look upon his benefit as a continuation of pay—or sick pay. The dividing line between sick pay and early retirement pension is a narrow one in concept, although the distinction is clear-cut in practice because of the constraints imposed by the taxation position.

Eric Brunet

Unit trusts

Will the Slater funds emerge intact after the storm?

The reverberations following Mr Jim Slater's sudden departure from Slater, Walker Securities last week, continue. Not least among those who are worried about the future of the group are the 200,000 plus unit-holders who are invested in Slater funds.

It should, of course, be some consolation to know that unit-holders do enjoy considerable protection. The assets of all authorized unit trusts are secure—the performance of the stock market apart—because, by law, they have to be held in the custody of the funds' trustees, the National Westminster Bank in the case of Slater funds.

Although there are unit-holders who do seem to be unaware of this important fact, it doesn't appear to be the case particularly with Slater, Walker unit-holders. The group does not appear to have been plagued by redemptions. Before the shutters came down on the press halfway through the week, a figure of £250,000-£300,000's worth of redemptions was given for Monday.

Since then, no hard facts have emerged from the group apart

from the continued reiteration that redemptions are still "very low". (In which case incidentally, it would serve Slater, Walker's interests better if it were not so coy about revealing accurate figures.)

It is difficult to tell if this trend will accelerate or not. It should not. Past evidence suggests that any selling there is after bad news, tends to follow immediately; the longer action is delayed, the less likely are unit-holders to vote with their feet. Secondly, taking a practical point of view, there is no reason why Slater unit-holders should be rushing out.

But all this said, there is no doubt that there remain very real grounds for worry of a different nature. And this is a worry shared by the rest of the unit trust industry too. The key question is: will the Slater, Walker unit trusts be allowed to continue as a separate entity? There is no doubt about their soundness, but plenty of fears that the group will shortly appear in the market place with a "For Sale" notice round its neck.

If dismemberment of the Slater group is to be the order of the day—and City opinion is hardening in favour of this view—then the unit trust industry will be faced with a most intractable problem, and one which



Brian Banks: managing director Slater, Walker Investments and director of Slater, Walker Securities.

is unlikely to improve the public's confidence in the unit trust movement.

Following its acquisitions of the Jessel and National groups of unit trusts in November 1974, and January respectively, Slater, Walker is now the third largest unit trust group in the industry with 44 funds worth around £180m.

Taking 2 per cent of funds under management as the likely price tag—although Slater, Walker would probably hope initially for something nearer 4 per cent—the group as a whole is worth around £3.6m. Its profits last year were in excess of £500,000 and after the degree of consolidation which is taking place, should be higher.

At first sight this would appear to be a proposition worth looking at. But the likelihood is that few will be willing to touch it. In the first place two of the component parts—the old Jessel and National groups—have recently been on the market. The major groups weren't interested then, and they are very unlikely to be interested now—fears of becoming involved with the Monopolies Commission apart.

With a unit trust group the size of Slater, investment management is almost the least of the worries which would face a potential purchaser. The big problem is administration. And very few organizations could field the right kind of "back room" operation which would be essential to run such a big group with any kind of success.

Slater, Walker refuses to tell how large a staff it has looking after its unit trusts and ancillary services. But it can be compared to build up its own image rather than acquire a second-hand reputation.

The reputation of the industry has to be watched.

after the administration of 16 or so stockbroker funds besides its bond fund activities. Altogether M & G has a total of 4,400m worth of funds under management. Slater has £180m of unit funds and pension funds client assets of £300m in all.

At M & G there are 55 persons employed in the various administrative fields—registration, unit dealing, accounting, price calculation and the like—before considering the investment and research departments.

A telling example, perhaps, of the magnitude of the work involved in running a group the size of Slater is that at the moment 88 reports (annual and half-yearly) have to be prepared, printed and distributed each year.

The only kind of organization capacity required are the big unit trust groups and the clearing houses. Barclays is too big (monopoly fears—again) and Lloyds and National Westminster are already well established.

This leaves Midland which has recently put its big toe into the water with its acquisitions of the Deyron interests. But this stage Midland seems to prefer to build up its own image rather than acquire a second-hand reputation.

The reputation of the industry has to be watched.

Unit-holders in the ex-Jessel Slater funds have seen a change in management three times already in the last decade and now have the possibility of a fourth owner. The ex-National holders have been with three management companies in many years. May be it doesn't matter too much, but unit-holders must be tired of having their interests shunted around.

This leads to the next point. One major scandal and the failure of three city groups have had in three of the four cases, significant effects on the respective unit trust arms of National, Jessel Securities, Triumph International or Cedar Holdings (or indeed to the small unit trust side of the troubled First National Finance).

None the less, the unit trust connexion, irrelevant as it is in the circumstances, has been there for all to read about. Now, there is Slater, Walker and its problems and its major unit trust commitment in the wake of all this, it would be understandable, if mistaken, for unit-holders and potential investors to wonder about the reliability of the unit trust industry.

The best solution, of course, is for the Slater unit trust group to be kept as the flagship of a new Slater, Walker group under those two starwatts, investment director Brian

Banks and Jim Nichols who have done a good job. For it is certainly likely that the unit trust group is the most precious asset of Slater, Walker at the moment. Given its extra client department and Slater, Walker Insurance company, the foundation is there for a strong financial services group, although a lot of infilling—such as unlinked assurance—will be necessary to bring it into the Save and Prosper/M & G class.

Working on the "business as usual" principle, the Banks/Nichols duo are looking to the future and the prospect of merging some of those 44 unit trusts. The long-standing problem of stamp duty payable on unit trust mergers has finally been overcome after industry consultations with the Inland Revenue. Although it will take a longer time to accomplish than originally envisaged, the Slater unit trust merger committee is now back at work. But if the final decision is for dismemberment, then the Slater, Walker unit trust group would be divided into three and the original components sold off individually. At this stage, however, name changes, it will be possible to identify the three parts.

Margaret Stone

Insurance

Putting capital into Save As You Earn

Genuine inflation-proofed investments are few and far between. One of the most satisfactory is available only to those of national retirement age.

It is the index-linked issue of National Savings certificates. Up to £500 can be invested and this will be revalued in line with the retail price index over the five-year life of the certificate. And, at the end of that period, there is a bonus equivalent to 4 per cent of the original investment. The whole contract is tax-free.

For those of us who do not qualify on age grounds for that type of contract, there is the new index-linked Save As You Earn contract from the Department for National Savings—but not from building societies or trust savings banks.

Contributions of up to £20 per month are made over five years. These become index-linked as they are made, providing no withdrawal is made during the first five years. At the end of the five-year contribution-paying period, the updated value of the contributions can be taken.

If they are left invested for a further two years (with no more contributions having to be paid), they will remain

index-linked and, after a total of seven years, be withdrawn together with a bonus equivalent to two monthly contributions. Here again, no tax is payable.

While this is a good way of securing index-linking (but only an increase of 6 per cent per annum for withdrawal after one year but before completion of the five years), it is not everybody who wants to take on an extra commitment of say, £20 per month. On the other hand, capital may be available.

For instance, it looks as though linking on a tax-free basis will be better than the fixed return from a building society—which is subject to the investment income surcharge and higher rates of income tax.

One way of using capital to pay the contributions to SAYE is simply to draw money out of a building society share account. It is unlikely that a building society will be prepared to operate a "standing order" withdrawal.

An alternative arrangement (which can have attractions for a high rate taxpayer) is to pay over a discounted capital sum at the outset, since the "discount" (as it is not actually paid) will be completely free from tax.

This can be achieved by buying a high rate annuity rate there is that useful safeguard. The annuity is capital protected; in the event of death during the first five-year period the original investment will be returned, less the gross payments already made.

The position with the SAYE contract in the event of death during the first five years (but after the first year) is that the revalued contributions will be returned.

While high rate taxpayers may benefit from using the annuity method to convert capital into monthly contributions, it must be remembered that it is only basic rate tax which is deducted from the monthly payments made by the insurance company. Cannon's guarantee to meet the "tax up to a rate of 50 per cent applies only to basic rate tax."

That guarantee cannot be used by anyone paying tax at appreciably more than 35 per cent as a result of the investment surcharge and/or higher rate tax.

Higher rate tax will have to be paid on an annual basis (together with other higher rate tax on investment income). But, of course, this tax is payable only on the interest element of each payment. This is quite modest—hence Cannon's will-

ingness to meet basic rate tax up to 50 per cent on the interest element.

The "catch" to the SAYE index-linked contract is that the index-linking applies only as the contributions are made. Thus, although a capital sum may be paid to secure an annuity at the outset, it is not that capital which will be index-linked.

It is only the monthly contributions, as they are paid over, which become index-linked. Thus, whatever method is used for converting the capital into monthly contributions, there is no hope for the original capital sum to keep pace with inflation in today's conditions.

The effect of the index-linking's application only to the monthly contributions is to dilute greatly the effect of the index-linking on the initial capital sum.

One must, however, be thankful for small mercies. The fact that there is a way of achieving index-linking on a tax-free basis should not be overlooked. Nor should it be dismissed on the grounds that the amounts involved are quite small.

For a high rate taxpayer index-linked SAYE is a fine investment, provided the money can be left invested for five or seven years.

John Drummond

Readers ask

Some more ins and outs of Capital Transfer Tax

In view of the great interest that readers have shown in this series on capital transfer tax, this week's article is devoted to discussing more of questions and comments.

● A reader tells me: "Earlier this year I took out a diminishing term assurance policy with Phoenix Assurance in favour of my sister, a United Kingdom resident, whom I appointed as a trustee for the policy. The benefits are expressed in United States dollars and the policy is now lodged with her for safekeeping."

"Although I am a British subject I have been a permanent resident of the Republic of South Africa for the past 18 years."

"In the light of the foregoing, would this 'gift' be defined as 'property outside the United Kingdom' by virtue of its expression in United States dollars or would it be subject to CTT because the policy was issued in London and held in safe custody in the United Kingdom?"

The policy will be regarded as foreign property only if the Life Assurance Company, with whom the policy is taken out, is situated abroad. However, even though the company may be a United Kingdom one, the premiums may well be exempt from CTT under the £1,000 and normal expenditure rules discussed in earlier articles. A CTT benefit from owning foreign property accrues only to those who are not domiciled in this country.

I would just make the point here that to have been not a resident in this country for the 18 years does not of itself change one's domicile from the United Kingdom to some other country.

"It was always his intention when I retired permanently to sell me the house at cost. I have been using the house at weekends and holidays as if it were mine and have furnished it as such. (In these circumstances) have to pay CTT if he sells as described, and if so could a figure at the market price when I first occupied the house be agreed on the grounds that the transfer was to be made on my permanent retirement, and he was willing to wait for his money until I had sold my own house?"

"Also, is there any way of incorporating over two or three years gifts per annum of £1,000 by myself and wife to cover the balance if the Inland Revenue takes the view that it must be considered at market price?"

This is a clear case of a sale at a discount, where the difference between the sale proceeds and market value will be treated as a "chargeable transfer", and hence will be liable to CTT if the son's cumulative total of chargeable transfers exceeds £15,000.

The market value which must be used is the one which exists on the day the title to the house changes hands, that is, the contract date. If this is £16,000, the difference will be £5,000 (£16,000 less proceeds of £11,000).

If the son bears the capital transfer tax on the difference there will be a grossing up problem resulting in a larger amount of tax. It would be preferable, therefore, for the father to bear the CTT, if it is all possible.

There is no reason why annual gifts of £1,000 (or £1,100 if no other small gifts are made) by both father and mother to son should not be made to take advantage of the exemptions, or the other way round, from son to father, if the latter pays the tax.

The remaining income being shared between the two other daughters. After the death of both the widow and eldest daughter the trust comes to an end, the capital being shared between the surviving daughters of the offspring.

"I had been advised, soon after the 1975 Act was passed, that under the circumstances no charge for CTT would rest on the capital of the trust on the death of the successive beneficiaries. The sum involved is fairly substantial, and if the provisions of the Act, as you described them, apply the effect



of successive CTT charges could be pretty serious for an aging family, even if Quick Succession Relief happened to offer some help."

Under estate duty, where one spouse settled funds on the other, duty was payable on the settlor's death, but provided the surviving spouse had an interest in possession (in other words, was entitled to the income) no estate duty was payable on the subsequent death of that spouse.

This exemption has been carried on into CTT in that where the settlor spouse has died before November 13, 1974, and estate duty has been paid, the property in which the surviving spouse has an interest is free of CTT when it passes to another. In this reader's case, therefore, no CTT is payable on the widow's death.

I would have thought, though, that tax would be payable on the death of the eldest daughter (on the four-tenths share, assuming her death succeeds her mother's).

My mother and I have obtained Letters of Administration. The estate is worth, say, £21,000. Am I right to believe that I am supposed to invest £18,000 on my mother's name and £3,000 in my own name (or sisters) and that there will be no capital transfer tax to pay?"

The position here is that mother is entitled to the personal chattels of her deceased husband plus a legacy of £15,000 (with interest) and a life interest in one half of the remaining estate, which, ignoring chattels and interest, would amount to the £18,000 mentioned by this reader.

Mother's share is free of CTT and the remainder is only liable if, together with any "chargeable transfers" made by the deceased since March 26, 1974, it exceeds £15,000.

● The reader continues: "I have read the section 47 clause in the CTT provisions which enables the family to arrange the estate of the intestate to suit their mutual desires within two years of death. Does this mean that a son can transfer £15,000 of his father's estate to me, the daughter, or to A. N. Other, without this counting as a transfer from my mother's assets?"

Yes, this is so. Under Section 47 of the Finance Act, 1975, where a deed of arrangement or similar instrument made more than two years after death varies the dispositions under a will or intestacy, CTT is chargeable as if the revised dispositions had been made by the deceased in place of the original.

There is no definition of "similar instrument", but in practice the Revenue take the view that the section may be regarded as covering any situation in which property disposed of by the deceased (whether by will or on intestacy) is by deed or formal correspondence re-distributed within the family, or to beneficiaries under the will or intestacy.

The introduction of a member of the deceased's family who was not an original beneficiary would not exclude the relief provided by the section, but it would not cover the introduction of a stranger who was not a beneficiary.

On the subject of intestacy a reader writes: "My father died, intestate, four months

Finally, an excuse coupled with a correction. In trying to simplify such a difficult subject as tax there are times when the reader can be led astray. An instance of this arose when discussing trusts and the capital transfer tax implications where there is a change in the life tenant.

I said: "If he sells his interest, there are no CTT problems provided payment is for full market value." Fearing that this might be misleading the Board of Inland Revenue has asked me to point out that "The relevant provision is in paragraph 4(4) of Schedule 5 of the Finance Act, 1975, and says that if the owner of the interest disposes of it for a consideration in money or money's worth tax shall be chargeable as if the value of the property in which the interest subsisted were reduced by the amount of the consideration."

The full market value of the interest is bound to be less than the market value of the property so there will normally be at least a partial tax charge whenever a limited interest is disposed of, even if it is sold for its full value.

For those who find the board's explanation not entirely clear it might be helpful to point out that for CTT purposes what has to be taxed is the total of the market values of each asset held by the trust. If the outgoing life tenant is entitled to the whole of the income then the whole of the assets are liable to CTT. If he has a half share in the assets then one half of the assets are taxable and so on.

The point is that the proceeds from the sale of the life tenant's interest in the whole or a lesser part of the income of the trust may be less than the market valuation of the trust's assets. Indeed, it probably will be so where the seller's share in the income is less than 100 per cent.

In such a case the difference constitutes a "chargeable transfer" of the life tenant, although the CTT, if any, is payable by the trustees. The £1,000 exemption cannot be claimed.

Just to complete the picture there may, of course, be a capital gains tax liability as well.

Vera Di Palma

Fixed interest-investment

Making a case for short-term action

Opportunities for buying gilts materialized, as I expected, at the end of October: but don't despair if you failed to take advantage of them. I think there are more on the way. Sterling, to be sure, has steadied since the Americans first cut their prime rates a week ago, and yesterday's quarter point cut in the Citibank rate to 7½ per cent will do it no harm either.

All the same, I think sterling might well be feeling the draught again in the next few days. This is because the potencies of Abu Dhabi are now set to settle the weighty problem of what to do with their £100m of oil revenue, and there is no telling whether or not they are going to leave them in Britain.

But I wouldn't seize the opportunities to move into gilts unless you are prepared to pull your money out at any time, say, Christmas—and blow the capital gains tax concessions—or want to leave it there until maturity. I think you will see enough of a gain by Christmas to make the operation worth while, even if the rate falls.

For a high rate taxpayer index-linked SAYE is a fine investment, provided the money can be left invested for five or seven years.

But there should be enough good news in the meantime to keep prices moving in the right direction, with the rate of inflation to all appearances now slowing quite markedly, and with better trade figures to be expected in November.

After Christmas, I think, the picture will be nowhere near so rosy, with pressure for reflation because of unemployment on the one hand, and some heavy selling by the people who bought at the beginning of this year on the other. You want to be out of your holdings before then.

Anyone thinking of buying to take a quick profit should be looking at the "long" end of the market, because there are no attractions to yields at the "shorter" end: in most cases you'd be better off in a building society, where the rate of return for the standard rate taxpayer is 10.7 per cent; and in all cases you would be better off in local government yearling bonds. The coupon on these has been at 12½ per cent for the last two weeks, and they are as flexible an investment as gilts for anyone with multiples of £1,000 to invest and a time horizon of

Capital gains tax is payable on profits made on all forms of negotiable securities with the exception of gilt-edged stocks where they are held for more than a year and a day. Yearling bonds held to maturity will of course show a gain: but you will pay it if you realize them at a profit during the year—unless, as is likely, the Revenue decides that you are making a practice of taking a profit rather than income, in which case you will be knocked for income.

And one final point on the tax concession on the income of ordinary deposits with the National Savings Bank (the Post Office) and the Trustee Savings Bank. The first £40 of income (on a £1,000 investment) is free of tax—and not merely of tax at basic rate.

Adrienne Gleeson

Mortgages

Interest relief fears

After a long period when both the Government and building societies had the first-time homebuyer uppermost in their minds, their attention has now swung to another sector of the population: the existing owner-occupier.

Although the proportion of first-time buyers has dropped from 60.4 per cent of all mortgages in 1971 to 50.8 per cent last year and 46.5 per cent in the first-half of this year, this is by now not nearly as worrying a situation as the unwillingness of second-time buyers to trade upwards and thus release more lower priced houses for those coming up on the housing ladder.

The reasons for people's reluctance to increase their financial commitments on housing are not hard to find. Inflation, higher rates, greater fuel bills and possibly higher travelling costs are all factors which are being borne in mind. There is also a nagging uncertainty as to the Government's intention in respect of mortgage interest tax relief.

On Thursday there were reports that a Transport House committee, including Mr Anthony Crosland, Secretary of State for the Environment,

under a year—although the dealing costs are higher.

Anyone with less to invest and a fixed income requirement will probably do best to look to local authorities' bonds, with Croydon offering 12½ per cent on £500 over a two year period, and Halton (Cheshire) paying 12½ per cent for £250 invested over three years. More substantial investors can get 12½ per cent on £5,000 over two years from Grimsby, or 12½ per cent on the same sum over four years from Islington.

Like the income on yearling bonds, that on local authority non-negotiable bonds is paid net of standard rate tax—but it is possible to claim tax back if you pay below standard rate, which providing that the money can be set aside for a given period—makes these investments more attractive to anyone with a lower income than one, say, building society deposits.

Interest is paid net of basic rate tax on practically all forms of negotiable fixed interest security, the exceptions being War Loan and stocks bought through the National Savings Stock Register.

There is also the case of Treasury Bills, where you buy at a discount and, strictly speaking, receive all your return in the shape of capital gain: these are, however, such short-term instruments of investment that you are most unlikely to get away with paying nothing more than capital gains tax unless you use this market very infrequently indeed.

Capital gains tax is payable on profits made on all forms of negotiable securities with the exception of gilt-edged stocks where they are held for more than a year and a day. Yearling bonds held to maturity will of course show a gain: but you will pay it if you realize them at a profit during the year—unless, as is likely, the Revenue decides that you are making a practice of taking a profit rather than income, in which case you will be knocked for income.

And one final point on the tax concession on the income of ordinary deposits with the National Savings Bank (the Post Office) and the Trustee Savings Bank. The first £40 of income (on a £1,000 investment) is free of tax—and not merely of tax at basic rate.

Adrienne Gleeson

Mortgages

Interest relief fears

After a long period when both the Government and building societies had the first-time homebuyer uppermost in their minds, their attention has now swung to another sector of the population: the existing owner-occupier.

Although the proportion of first-time buyers has dropped from 60.4 per cent of all mortgages in 1971 to 50.8 per cent last year and 46.5 per cent in the first-half of this year, this is by now not nearly as worrying a situation as the unwillingness of second-time buyers to trade upwards and thus release more lower priced houses for those coming up on the housing ladder.

The reasons for people's reluctance to increase their financial commitments on housing are not hard to find. Inflation, higher rates, greater fuel bills and possibly higher travelling costs are all factors which are being borne in mind. There is also a nagging uncertainty as to the Government's intention in respect of mortgage interest tax relief.

On Thursday there were reports that a Transport House committee, including Mr Anthony Crosland, Secretary of State for the Environment,

were against cuts in tax relief on mortgage interest payments. Although it still appears that limiting tax relief to basic rate tax relief only is still a possibility.

The only previous exercise in limiting mortgage interest relief—its abolition on loan interest in excess of £25,000—has clearly made an impact. But it is questionable whether the impact has, in fact, been beneficial to the housing market as a whole.

For the immediate cut-off of mortgage relief at this point on new loans there were transitional arrangements for existing mortgagors who had loans in this category) is seen as another inhibiting factor in the progression of movement up the housing ladder.

What is becoming increasingly apparent from the turmoil and narrow attention given to individual sectors of the housing market is that it is frequently counter-productive to design policies which are at giving relief or removing it from one sector of the housing market or another.

The housing market is an integral unit and discrimination in any one part does throw up unwelcome distortions.

MS

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Begin Monday. Dealings End Nov 14. § Contango Day, Nov 17. Settlement Day, Nov 25
§ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days.

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Begin Monday. Dealings End Nov 14. § Contango Day, Nov 17. Settlement Day, Nov 20. § Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days.

- * Flat interest paid.
- * Ex-dividend.

